

THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

Pledged to The Republican Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated in The Republican National Platform.

VOL. XVI.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1903.

NO. 22.

PEOPLE THAT YOU KNOW

WHAT THEY ARE DOING—WHERE THEY GO.

Interesting Items Gathered Here and There in Our Journeys About Town.

Elgin, Ill., Jan. 28—Butter firm; at 25; 17¢ (bals sold at 25¢ 25¢). Last week, 27¢; last year, 24¢. Output for the week, 504,000 lbs.

Arion Quartette, Feb. 10.

Henry Herman was a Chicago visitor on Tuesday.

Don't forget the masque ball at the new Sabin hall, Feb. 18.

Mrs. W. T. Hill was calling on friends in Chicago, Wednesday.

A high grade Ithaca hammerless shotgun for sale cheap, at Webb Bros.

John Horan and Joseph Savage were county seat visitors, Thursday.

Mrs. S. H. Morley went to Chicago, Tuesday, for a short stay with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Langel, of Chicago, spent Sunday with Antioch friends.

The Armour ice house at Round Lake is filled and those who have been employed there returned Tuesday.

For Sale or rent—My farm consisting of 154 acres, situated 1/2 mile south of Pikeville. James Quinn. 22w4

Mrs. H. J. Golden and children have returned home from Dakota, where they have been visiting for some time.

Write to Alden, Bidinger & Co., Waukegan, Ill., for prices and terms on new and used pianos and organs.

If you wish to buy in Antioch now is the time to secure them as I want to make room for spring goods. John Engman.

All members of the Mystic Workers are requested to meet at the home of the Secretary, Saturday evening, Jan. 31.

The Rebekah Social held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Stanton last week was largely attended and an excellent evening was enjoyed.

Mr. Jerome Jones who has spent the past three months with his brother Riley Jones of this place, returned to his work at Kenosha, Monday.

Manager Frank Drom, of the Barker Lumber Co., at Genoa Junction, and his wife, spent Sunday with Antioch relatives and friends.

If the weather had permitted the Loon Lake ice houses would have been filled this week, as they had but three more days work to complete it.

Wanted—Good farm with good buildings for a client. Will pay cash if a bargain. Peter H. Kies, 163 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill. 22tf

Wanted—Farm or country home for a client. Will exchange nice Evanston modern home, might add some cash. Peter H. Kies, 163 Randolph St., Chicago. 22tf

Miss Lillian Hancock is visiting her brother, J. W. Hancock and family at Junction City, Wis. Mrs. Hancock will return with Lillian for a week's visit with relatives and friends here.

Mr. Buyer—Do you want a farm in Kansas or Oklahoma? Cash or in trade. If so write us. Cowgill & Putnam, Real Estate Advertising Agents, 2416 E. 22nd Street, Kansas City, Mo. 22w2

The Ladies Aid Society of the Christian church will meet with Mrs. R. D. Emmons on Thursday forenoon, Feb. 5, 1903. Every body invited and each member is urged to be present. Mrs. Nelson, Sec.

The next regular meeting of the Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. church will be held Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 4, 1903. A cordial invitation is extended to all. Nellie A. Ziegler, Sec.

All members of Olson Camp R. N. A. are requested to pay their dues on or before the first of every month. All those wishing to pay outside the Camp room can do so by calling at the News office.

Mrs. Lottie Johnson, Recorder.

For Sale and Rent—Two one horse wagons, one heavy double harness and one heavy single harness for sale. Also from one to six houses to rent by the first of March. Apply to H. Ries. 22tf

J. W. Armstrong, of the Norton Poultry Farm captured some of the most coveted prizes on White Wyandottes at the Chicago Show. Winning five ribbons, including two firsts, also five specials and \$15.00 special for best display, 220 birds in the class. Sold third prize Cock for \$75.00.

Telegraphy taught thoroughly and quickly. Greatest demand for telegraph operators ever known. We can place all graduates in excellent positions. Total cost, six months' course, tuition (telegraphy and typewriting) board and room, \$82. This can be reduced. Write us today. Dodge's Institute, Valparaiso, Ind. 19w8ow

Frank Trux was a Waukegan visitor one day last week.

Ben VanPatten and Tom Barnett were Salem visitors last Sunday.

Deputy Treasurer Fred Ames, of Waukegan, spent Sunday with his parents.

We are closing out our winter stock of footwear at reduced prices. John Engman.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Filweber entertained a few friends last Saturday evening.

For Rent—A 170 acre farm for rent situated one and one-half miles east of Hickory. Address, Mrs. E. Mann, Antioch, Ill.

Call in and see the reduction we are making on all winter goods. German Sox, arctic and heavy footwear will be sold cheap. John Engman.

On account of ill health I will close out my entire stock of boots, shoes and rubber goods, gloves and mittens. H. Hegeman, Antioch, Ill.

One of the finest musical entertainments ever given in this city took place last Friday evening. The Arion Quartette of Chicago was the attraction—The Elgin News.

For Sale—One, two or three seventy foot lots on north shore of Fox Lake, Ill. Good shade, good shore. Apply to James R. Gilbert, 332 Fifth Ave., Chicago. 22w6

"Silent Sio" with a few of his friends held a stag party at his home Monday night and all present enjoyed the evening very much, going to their homes at quite an early hour.

N. S. Burnett and H. Middendorf started work last week on a new house owned by George Kennedy, east of Antioch. The house will be finished outside as soon as they finish the inside.

We understand that Mr. Newberry, who bought the James Brogan farm, east of town, sometime ago, has sold it to another party, who will probably reside there, Mr. Newberry returning to Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Taylor, of Gas, Kansas, arrived here Tuesday, to visit Mrs. Taylor's father, Dr. J. E. Karr. Mr. Taylor could remain but a day or two but Mrs. Taylor will remain some little time visiting friends and acquaintances.

Dr. C. E. Mandeville, presiding elder of the Chicago North District of the Rock River Conference, will preach at the M. E. church next Sunday evening. The second Quarterly Conference will be held at the church Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

The last will and testament of the late Jackson I. Case was filed for probate in the County Court at Racine last week. By the terms of the will the property, which is valued at \$900,000 is to be divided between the widow and the four sons of the deceased.

Farm for Sale—A good farm consisting of 70 acres with all good buildings under a high state of cultivation, situated 1/2 mile from wide awake city of Antioch, bordering Cross Lake on south, near modern schools and churches, a splendid opportunity for investment and a fine home. For terms and particulars inquire of O. J. Hill, 483 North Hoyne Ave. Chicago.

Thursday evening of last week the friends to the number of about twenty couple assembled at the home of W. T. Hill, the occasion being his birthday anniversary. To say that he was surprised would not half express it, but he soon recovered from the shock and ushered the company in and the evening was spent very pleasantly with cards and the interchange of social repartee. A fine luncheon was served to which all did ample justice and at a late hour all dispersed for their various homes, wishing that they could gather more often with such hospitable entertainers.

After about fourteen years of service in the employ of the Wisconsin Central railroad, W. F. Ziegler resigned his position as station agent at this place Friday and is succeeded by T. V. Singer, of Hancock, Wis. Mr. Ziegler has been tendered and accepted the cashiership of the new State bank, and being capable and worthy in every respect will no doubt meet with the same success that has marked his career as a railroad man. He left on Saturday for a few weeks rest with his parents in Michigan.

According to the census the total population of the United States in 1900 was 76,803,887, of whom 39,059,242 were men and 37,244,014 were women. This shows 51.2 per cent of men to 48.8 per cent of women, or in round numbers 95 women to every 100 men. Contrary to a popular impression former counts have shown a greater number of men than women. It is stated that this has been true not only of this country but of other countries. As long as the inhabitants of the world have been counted there have been more men than women. Nobody can explain the reasons but the facts are there, even with the wars that kill off the soldiers by bullets and disease and the dangers of masculine occupations, which are supposed to cause greater mortality than those in which women are engaged.

RIGHT OF WAY FOR COAL

RAILROADS ASKED TO SIDE-TRACK OTHER FREIGHT

Distribution of Coal at \$4.05 a Ton Begun at Chicago Pumping Station Next Saturday.

Representatives of all the railroads coming into Chicago met at Mayor Harrison's office on Wednesday to arrange for concerted action in hurrying fuel into this market and relieve the coal situation. A request will be made that the railroads cut out all the high class freight for shipment and give coal the absolute right of way for twenty-four hours. The shortage in the supply is beginning to be felt again, and vigorous measures are said to be necessary.

Mayor Harrison said that the requests to the railroads had been made on recommendation of the health department and the special committee in charge of the coal situation. Distribution of coal by the city at an average price of \$4.05 a ton will begin at the city pumping station next Saturday morning or earlier. This was decided on at a meeting of the city coal committee on Tuesday. It has been agreed by the contractors supplying the city with coal to furnish enough in addition to that used in running the plants to supply the needy at a reasonable price. Consumers will save \$1.50 a ton by this plan.

The proposition to acquire James E. Smith's mine in Williamson county by buying coal at \$1.70 a ton until \$15,000 has been paid, when the city shall be given title to the mine, is hanging fire, and will be taken up at a later meeting.

Another move will be made in the prosecution of the coal corporations indicted for conspiracy to control the supply and manipulate prices. Attorneys for the indicted Indiana companies will hold another conference with State's Attorney Deenen to see if an agreement can be reached as to the proposed statement of facts to be submitted at the trial.

The trial of the nine retail coal dealers who have been indicted will begin tomorrow. S. W. Packard, the lawyer representing the defendants, was in conference at the State's Attorney's office Tuesday as to the agreed statements of the facts to be submitted.

Lake County Farmers' Institute.

At the Farmers' Institute to be held at Russell, Ill., next Tuesday and Wednesday, February 3 and 4, Frank Hall, of Aurora, Ill., will discuss "Agriculture and Schools" and other subjects. J. H. Pettit, of the State Experiment Station, will handle the soil question. Mrs. Addie F. Howie, Elm Grove, Wis., will tell you all about dairying. Will B. Otwell, Agricultural Commissioner for Illinois, of the St. Louis World's Fair 1904, is down for two lectures. Mrs. J. J. Southworth will tell how the farm home should be, and Frank Gaggin and Frank T. Fowler will fill in the notches that have been provided for them to the benefit and entertainment of all. You can not afford to miss any of the sessions. Come early and stay late, and we will give you the best institute ever held in Lake County.

In Roosevelt Case.

Euclid Madden and James T. Kelley, indicted for manslaughter in connection with the collision last August in which William Craig, President Roosevelt's bodyguard was killed, retraced a plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty. Madden was sentenced to serve six months in the house of correction and to pay a fine of \$500. Kelley's case was placed on file. Madden was the motorman and Kelley the conductor on the trolley car that ran into the President's carriage.

Bad Fire At River View.

Last week the Schaffer piano factory at River View was entirely consumed by fire, with all contents. Besides 105 finished pianos a large number in course of construction were burned. An insurance of \$100,000 was carried, which, however, is entirely inadequate to cover the loss. The factory will not be rebuilt.

River View depended largely upon this factory for maintenance, some 165 men being employed, and as other industries at one time operating there have either closed or removed the little village can hardly withstand its latest disaster.

Farmers Using Printed Stationery.

Quite a number of the up-to-date farmers of this section have shown good business judgment by investing in nicely printed letter heads. Some have their farms named, while others print thereon an illustration of some animal they have bred or a building they have built. This speaks well for them and shows progress. If a man is engaged in grain or stock production for the market there is nothing to hinder him from naming his farm and having some attractive stationery to advertise same.

Lunacy In Ireland.

There is now one lunatic in Ireland for every 76 of the population.

GOLDEN WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. James, Sr., Celebrate the Event in an Appropriate Manner.

On Saturday, January 24, 1903, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. James, Sr., celebrated their golden wedding. Mr. and Mrs. James moved to Lake county forty-nine years ago and have lived in this county ever since. Fifteen years ago they moved to Antioch. Mr. James is seventy-six years and Mrs. James is sixty-eight years of age. Both were born in England and came to this country when children.

They have living three children, eleven grand-children and five great-grand-children, and all were present with the exception of one grandson. The presents were numerous and beautiful. Only relatives were invited and out of one hundred and ten, sixty one were present.

The guests present were: Sons—J. C. James, Jr., of Antioch; W. R. James, of Spring Grove, Ill.; daughter—Mrs. Harry Osmond, of Solon Mills. W. R. James and family, of Spring Grove, J. C. James Jr. and family, of Antioch, Mrs. Harry Osmond and family, of Solon Mills; Geo. H. James and wife, Mrs. T. B. Smallwood, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Tucker, Mrs. VanDevan, Mr. Clifford Smallwood, of Milwaukee, Wis.; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Blackburn and daughter, of Waukegan, Wis.; Frank Richardson, of Burlington, Wis.; Mr. and Mrs. Miles Hatch, of New Tecoma, Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Stevens and family, of McHenry; Mr. and Mrs. R. Eech, of Spring Grove; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Richardson and daughter, W. Overton, wife and family, and Joseph Howden. The guests were received at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. James, Sr., and the wedding supper was served at the home of J. C. James, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. James were reunited in marriage by their son. The evening was passed very pleasantly and the guests left for their several homes early Sunday morning.

Judicial Convention.

The judicial convention, for the purpose of placing in nomination three candidates for judges of the 17th judicial circuit, will be held in Rockford, Saturday, February 14. This announcement is the result of a conference held at the office of R. K. Welsh in Rockford Saturday afternoon. There were present Charles Whitney, of Lake R. W. Wright, of Belvidere, and R. K. Welsh, of Rockford. The member of the judicial committee from McHenry was the late A. B. Coon, of Marengo, who lost his life in the Lincoln Hotel fire in Chicago a few weeks ago.

The counties comprising the district are entitled to delegates as follows: Winnebago.....27 Lake.....17 McHenry.....17 Boone.....11 Total.....72

Thirty delegates necessary to nominate. Present indications are that in the judicial campaign now likely to be waged in earnest Lake County will be duly recognized, and that as a result Lake County will be honored by having as a resident circuit judge Mr. Charles Whitney, of Waukegan.

Total Valuation of Lake County.

The total assessed valuation of Lake County as equalized by the State Board for 1902 is \$9,150,128. This will, figured on the fixed basis of 75 cents on each \$100, make the total tax to be collected in the county by the collectors who are now receiving their books and preparing to begin their labors, \$68,625.96. This includes taxes of every description, railroads and all.

Dr. Lorenz's One Miracle.

"When I was in Salt Lake City," said Dr. Lorenz, "I was called down stairs in the hotel to see a case. There sat a girl about sixteen, weeping. I asked what the trouble was, and she said that two years ago she fell and hurt her hip, and had to use crutches ever since. I examined her and found not the slightest trace of injury. She had pain when she fell, and started to use crutches, and after that imagined she couldn't get along without them. I threw them away and told her to walk, and she did. That is the only miracle I have performed in America."

Clyde Fitch's new home.

Clyde Fitch, the dramatist, is building a handsome home near Greenwich, Conn. It is a roomy place of Queen Anne style and sits on an eminence commanding a fine view of Long Island sound. A notable feature will be the splendid collection of curios which Mr. Fitch purchased in Italy last summer. The collection is valued at about \$50,000 and some of the pieces belong to the seventeenth century.

Lead Pencils and Erasers.

According to the United States consular general in Montreal, Germany makes the best lead pencils, but the United States the best rubber erasers.

AGREE ON CANAL TREATY

ANTI-TRUST BILL BEFORE THE HOUSE

Germany's Action in Bombarding San Carlos, Venezuela, is Causing Grave Apprehension.

The administration anti-trust bill is now before the House. It has been carefully framed by the members of a sub-committee and the Attorney General and is drawn upon lines dictated by the experience of the latter who has found the Sherman law deficient and has framed the present measure to supply its deficiencies. The proposed law is not drastic and contains no provision capable of inflicting the slightest injury on any corporation doing a legitimate business. It merely prohibits those discriminations which have, in the past, served to build up huge monopolies and provides the Government with means of enforcing the law. It is the ardent hope of the President that the bill may become a law, a wish which is evidently seconded by the large majority of the people judging by the correspondence of numerous members of Congress which your correspondent has been permitted to see. The bill will pass the House at an early date and, it is believed, without opposition from the democrats.

According to present intentions the Elkins anti-trust bill which embodies one of the Attorney General's recommendations, that rebates and concessions of all kinds on transportation charges be prohibited, will be reported to the Senate today. It is said by prominent senators that the Elkins bill will probably pass. The Immigration bill is being pushed in the Senate and Senator Fairbanks, who has the measure in charge, is confident that he will secure its passage.

The utmost gratification is expressed by the friends of the isthmian canal at the conclusion of a treaty with Columbia on terms generally regarded as most favorable to the United States. While the price to be paid, \$10,000,000 cash and an annuity of \$250,000 beginning five years after the ratification of the treaty, is a generous one from the standpoint of Columbia there is every reason to believe that this country will be amply compensated once the canal is in operation. The treaty was read to the Senate in secret session on Friday and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Several of the most influential members of the Senate told your correspondent that they were certain the treaty would be ratified in its present form at this session of Congress. The only element of doubt remaining is the Colombian Congress, both houses of which will have to vote on the convention.

While Columbia technically observes the provision of her constitution, which forbids her to part with any portion of her territory, she leases to this country for a period of one hundred years the desired zone of land with privilege of renewing lease for a like period and at the same rental, indefinitely. During the construction of the canal martial law is to prevail. After that arrangements are to be made for policing the strip, etc., by a joint high commission. At the end of sixty years the entire property of the Panama Railroad Company will revert to the United States. The treaty is generally regarded as another triumph for the diplomacy of Secretary Hay.

The action of Germany in persistently bombarding San Carlos, Venezuela, is causing apprehension to the officers of this government and to leading members of the Senate. A number of the latter have been interviewed by your correspondent and while the most of them refused to be quoted on the subject all but one expressed the belief that the situation was becoming acute and threatened to involve the United States difficulties of Germany. Senator Scott was outspoken in his denunciation of the action of Germany, saying, "Germany has exceeded all bounds of decency and honor." Senator Allison said, "The situation looks most peculiar and suggests grave complications but in the absence of complete knowledge of the facts it would be unwise to pass judgement on Germany's intentions. Senator Dryden maintains his confidence in Germany's integrity and said, "I do not believe that Germany has ulterior motives in her action against Venezuela."

The Value of a "Smile."

Delegate Mark Smith of Arizona came into the house restaurant in Washington and joined some congressmen who were discussing an address recently delivered to an association of dry goods and other clerks on "The Commercial Value of a Smile." Mr. Smith was asked what he thought of the matter and he answered, "I have just settled, and my experience leads me to the conclusion that two smiles cost a quarter."

Charcoal Eph's Daily Thought.

"Dey am some men dat got too much conscience 't fool wid money," said Charcoal Eph in one of his ruminative moods, "an' den dey am some dat got too much money 't fool wid conscience, Mistah Jackson."—H. B. Warner in Baltimore News.

Blacks at White House.

Southern senators and representatives held little indignation meetings at the capitol because of several negro men and women at the white house reception in honor of Congress and the judiciary, a circumstance which caused several Southern men, nearly all of whom are members of Congress, to leave the mansion in a huff.

The negro guests were John C. Dancy, recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia, and his wife and daughter, who accompanied him; Judson Lyons, register of the treasury, and six or eight other negroes, men and women, whose names are not known. They were as inoffensive as possible, even from the point of view of sensitive Southerners, but there was a good deal of comment, and several Southern congressmen got mad, and hastily left the house. Several senators and congressmen from the Southern states declared that they will never visit the white house again either socially or on business. Senator Tillman, of South Carolina was, of course, in a most belligerent frame of mind. He, as well as other senators and representatives from the South, said many insulting things about President Roosevelt. They declared that President Roosevelt had sought to force the social equality of the races by inviting negroes, and that he offered them a personal insult.

Senator Tillman given a studiously insulting interview to the Southern newspaper correspondents. He said:

"The thing that bothers me most is that my name was printed as among the guests present at the reception. The same mistake was made on the occasion of the diplomatic reception. I have not been to the white house, do not intend to go there this winter, and never expect to go there while the present occupant resides there. I do not blame any Southern man for attempting to prevent the practice social equality—that is, if he be a white man."

Senator Pettus of Alabama said: The incident is the blunder of blunders. If negroes were really present I don't blame the guests for leaving."

Representative Griggs of Georgia said: "I am both surprised and disgusted. I don't think Southern men will care to go to the white house with this example set before them."

Representative Claude Kitchen of North Carolina said: "I have never been to the white house. I suppose President Roosevelt has a right to select his own associates and I have a right to select mine, so I don't go there. I would not feel at home unless I did, as Mr. Dooley suggested, 'black up or the occasion'."

Representative Bowie of Alabama said: "I had no desire to go to the reception. I paid to go to the theater rather than go to the white house free. The strange thing is that the Booker Washington incident did not teach the President a lesson."

Fish Protective Work in Illinois.

Through the courtesy of Nat H. Cohen, the president of the Illinois Fish Commission, herewith is given a summary of the fish protective work done by the state fish wardens. Up to January 1, George W. Glynn, state fish warden for Chicago and the Fox Lake region, reported that during the seventeen months he had served his work had resulted as follows: Total number of arrests, 87; arrests at Chicago, 25; amount of fines collected, \$400; fines collected at Chicago, \$50; illegal and undersized fishes seized, 50 barrels; number of nets confiscated, 420; nets confiscated at Chicago since April 15, 1902, (and delivered to different sheriffs, destroyed or on hand), 404; fishing derricks captured or destroyed and removed from the lake front at Chicago since April 15, last, 782; value of derricks destroyed, \$7,810; value on seines seized, \$10,425; largest seine captured, 712 feet in length; longest gill-net seized, 572 feet. The fifty barrels of fish seized were donated to the hospitals and the poor people of Chicago.

Use of Anthracite Coal.

Three hundred and sixty-five tons represented the entire amount of anthracite coal marketed in this country in 1820. In 1899 the country produced over 63,000,000 long tons of Pennsylvania anthracite. Before the year 1820 hard coal was practically unknown, except a few grains in the houses of people of means.

Taxes in New Jersey.

Except school taxes, there is no state tax levied in New Jersey other than that derived from corporations.

LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

Oats.....	22 2/3
Corn—70 lbs. ear.....	17 00/20 00
Hay.....	30 00 25 00 10
MILL FEED.	
Brn.....	\$10 00
Middings.....	17 00/20 00
Gluten.....	20 00
Old Meal, per 100 lbs.....	1 75
Chicken Feed Wheat.....	1 25
HOGS.	
Hogs—Live weight.....	5 50
Hogs—Dressed.....	7 00
POULTRY.	
Turkeys.....	150
Ducks.....	110
Geese.....	110
Chickens—Live weight.....	80

The Antioch News

A. E. JOHNSON, Publisher.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

WEEK'S NEWS RECORD

Frederick Walker, aged 20 years, shot and killed his father, Smith Walker, a farmer and politician, while the father was at dinner at his home, near Jefferson, Ok. Young Walker became infuriated because his father chastised him.

The banking house of Houghton Ford & Co., at Burton, Ohio, assigned to C. B. Williams for the benefit of its creditors. It is understood the assets are close to \$500,000 with liabilities at \$300,000. The assets consist largely of farm mortgages.

After a brief spell of inactivity the volcano Stromboli, in the Mediterranean, is again in eruption. Great quantities of lava and stones are being thrown up, and to an immense distance from the crater. The cone of the volcano is capped with a thick cloud of smoke.

It is reported that the volunteer force organized at Bolinao, province of Zamboanga, P. I., to disperse ladrones has been defeated and that three Americans, including Mr. Osborne, a teacher, were killed. The ladrones outnumbered the volunteers, surrounded the latter and killed them. The Americans died fighting.

Emil Turk, arrested the other day, confessed to the St. Louis police department that he and two other men, whose names he disclosed, were implicated in the robbery and murder, Christmas evening, of John Moog, a cigar dealer. According to the police, Turk says he acted as lookout while two others entered the store and killed Moog. Robbery was the motive, and Turk's share was \$15.

In Cleveland, Ohio, the Circuit Court handed down a decision declaring the salary law to be illegal. The decision will result in all county officials being placed under the fee system, and will cause a bad moule in the county offices, as they have been operated on a salary basis for the last ten years. The decision affects the counties of Cuyahoga, Summit, Lorain and Medina, and follows a similar decision of the Supreme Court last May affecting Pickaway County.

The United States Supreme Court rendered through Justice Harlan an opinion affecting the Northern Pacific Railroad land grant. The case was that of Peter and Henry Nelson, who located upon unsurveyed land within the Northern Pacific grant, in the then Territory of Washington, in 1881. This was after the railroad company had filed its general map showing its proposed definite location. In the opinion handed down by the court it was held that the title of the settlers was better than that of the railroad company, and that until the definite map was filed Congress had control of the lands within the grant regardless of the general map. In a dissenting opinion, Justice Brewer said the opinion reverses the judgment of the court of twenty years ago, by which the Interior Department had ever since been controlled in dealing with disputes between the railroad company and settlers like the Nelsons. Millions are involved in the decision.

NEWS NUGGETS

H. B. Parsons has been elected a vice-president of the Wells-Fargo Express Company.

Judge W. R. Day, of Canton, Ohio, has accepted the appointment to the United States Supreme bench.

Burt Deshaize, alias Bert Sweet, wanted in several States for forgery, committed suicide by poisoning in the jail at Butte, Mont.

The plant of the Montello Brick Company at Wyomissing, Pa., suffered damage by fire of \$175,000, on which there is insurance of \$50,000.

Jacob Kaplan, a policeman, and Nathan Lavin, a saloonkeeper, were arrested at St. Louis, charged with aiding and abetting in naturalization frauds.

John Thomas, a negro, who shot and killed Sheriff Benjamin E. Orr, of St. Charles, parish near New Orleans, was killed by a mob and his body was burned.

A thief entered the rooms of E. B. Henry at Omaha, Neb., and carried away \$1,200 in gold. Henry is a street car conductor and the money represented his savings for six years.

The appeal for pardon made by ex-captain of the United States army, John M. Neal, now serving a two years' sentence at San Quentin for forgery, has been refused by President Roosevelt.

A large factory building in Richmond, Va., owned by Newton Vaughn and operated as a tobacco stemming plant by the Continental Tobacco Company, was destroyed by fire. The loss is heavy.

Powerful Socialist demonstration will non-stop in Antioch upon the unemployed workmen will assemble in Trafalgar Square and pass resolutions asking the government for work.

Governor Hunt, of Porto Rico, acting independently of any judicial proceedings, suspended Manuel Egozcue, the Mayor of San Juan, from office and ordered an independent investigation into the city frauds.

Reports from Popular, Mont., state that the range in the northern part of the State is in very bad condition, and that cattle are dying for lack of grass. The snow has crusted and the cattle are unable to do any picking.

George H. Price, a carriage maker, formerly of St. Louis, Mo., shot and killed his wife in Enid, Ok., and then shot and killed himself. The couple were not living together and Price believed his wife was about to sue him for divorce.

Lieut. H. Clay Evans, Jr., has received advice from the War Department that he was released from arrest and was acquitted of the charge on which he was court-martialed. This is a decided victory for the young lieutenant, who is the son of the consul general to London.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Tacoma, Wash., has inaugurated a crusade against the social evil along on new lines. Instead of persecuting the unfortunate young women and driving them out of the city prominent members of the union will take them into their own homes on promise of reform.

EASTERN

Boston copper authorities estimate the copper production this year at 800,000,000 pounds.

Fifty-one cows were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the large building on a dairy farm at Linden, N. J.

There has been a general advance of wages along the entire Delaware and Hudson Railroad system, ranging from 5 to 10 per cent.

Rev. Dr. Langdon C. Stewardson, chaplain and professor of philosophy of Lehigh University, has been elected president of Hobart College.

Andrew Carnegie borrowed a dollar from Lyman J. Gage at a Y. M. C. meeting in New York, as he had no money to put into the contribution box.

Eugene McCarthy, aged 18, the "schoolboy pugilist" of New York, died from the effects of a blow received in a bout at Schuylkill, Pa., with Hugh Murphy, also of New York.

A bomb made of gas pipe and loaded with gunpowder was found on the steps of the residence of Peter Doelger, a wealthy New York brewer. The fuse had been ignited, but had gone out.

Announcement has been made at Yale that Frederick Vanderbilt has added \$150,000 to his \$500,000 gift to the Sheffield scientific school at Yale in order to build a second dormitory for the school.

The United States tug Leyden, bound from San Juan, Porto Rico, for Newport, ran ashore on the south side of Block Island, R. I., and is a total wreck. The crew was taken off with great difficulty.

Fire in a factory building at the corner of Crosby and Houston streets, New York, adjoining a three-story tenement and a cigar factory, resulted in a panic in both places, during which four women lost their lives.

There was rioting when the cutters of the boot and shoe workers' union left the shoe factories at Lynn, Mass., the other night. The Knights of Labor strikers twice attacked the police, knocking down three men and roughly handling others.

American Bicycle common sold as low in New York the other day as it is possible for a stock to sell on the stock exchange, viz: 1/4 of 1 per cent. At that price, 2,400 shares were traded in. The last previous transaction was at 1/4 of 1 per cent.

By the burning of the small hospital at Biddeford, Me., thirty-six men, women and children patients were forced to escape in their night clothes. The mercury was several degrees below zero, and all suffered terribly from exposure. One man is expected to die.

Victor Mortier of East Newark, N. J., was killed by the explosion of a steel cylinder at the marine engine and machine works in Harrison. Mortier was assisting in testing a cylinder with compressed air when the head of the generator blew out, severing his head from his body.

Two fissures in the earth about three feet deep, a few inches wide and three quarters of a mile long are the only evidence of a mysterious explosion which shook Whitman, Mass., just before day-break. Houses were shaken violently and crockery was broken in several residences.

The bark Abiel Abbott, salt laden, from Turk's Island for New York, went aground near Ship Bottom Light, off Atlantic City, N. J., and went to pieces. Five of her crew and nine men were picked up by the life-savers, but it is believed the other four were killed by falling wreckage.

A combine of all the manufacturers of refractory brick who are outside the Harrison-Walker combine has been arranged at Pittsburgh with a capital of \$15,000,000. It is the purpose of the company to buy the plants outright and to operate them as one concern, with Pittsburgh as the headquarters.

Charles Westphal, a furnace man, and Michael Schultz, a helper, employed at the Buffalo Union Furnace Company, Buffalo, N. Y., were terribly burned while about to load one of the coke ovens. When the oven door was opened a sheet of flame shot out of the furnace, enveloping the men.

Wreckage from the schooner Celtic, which was lost during a fierce gale on Lake Huron Nov. 20, has been found on Room Point, the extreme southern end of Cockburn Island. The Celtic broke away from the steamer Runtels during the storm and nothing has ever been heard from the crew.

While entertaining thirty children at his home in New York by singing the intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana," 5-year-old Oscar Muller, a musical prodigy, fell to the floor unconscious and died almost immediately. An autopsy showed that he had ruptured a blood vessel while trying to maintain a high note.

Samuel Hinkline, a wealthy truck farmer of Foxburg, N. J., had his fortune told by a woman. She predicted that Hinkline would die before 9 o'clock that night. He went home and told his wife what the palmist had said. They had a good laugh over the matter, and thought no more about it. At 8:45 o'clock Hinkline fell over dead.

A cave-in occurred in a mine breach at Natalie, Pa., killing Joseph Petross and his sons—John, 11 years old, and Joseph, 9 years old—and fatally injuring his eldest son, Michael, 13 years old. Petross and his three boys left home to procure coal and had been at work some time before the top of the break collapsed and caught them.

Euclid Madden and James T. Kelley, indicted for manslaughter, in connection with the accident at Pittsfield, Mass., last August, in which William Craig, President Roosevelt's bodyguard, was killed, retracted a previous plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty. Madden was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$500. Kelley's case was placed on file.

WESTERN

At Somerset, Ohio, robbers forced an entrance into the city bank, blew the safe, and got away with \$3,000.

Mrs. Elizabeth Irvin fell from the third-story window and was killed during a fire in the Oakenwald flats, Chicago.

Katherine McMahon, aged 70 years, and her daughter Elizabeth were killed by a Big Four train at a crossing at Shelby, Ohio.

The State Bank of Verdigris, Neb., is in the hands of a bank examiner. Its last report showed loans of \$17,000 and deposits of \$10,000.

Superior Judge Slossburg in San Francisco decided that dealing in margins was

illegal. The decision affects nearly all brokers in the city.

The residence of Archbishop Elder, in Cincinnati, was entered by burglars, and a quantity of clothing and about \$800 worth of silverware stolen.

The chapel of Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, was destroyed by fire, together with its contents, including a \$10,000 pipe organ. The loss is \$50,000.

In a fight between fifteen Japanese and three cowboys at Haver, Mont., K. Alfano, a Japanese, was killed and Tom Corrigan, a cowboy, mortally wounded.

Senator Teller has been re-elected by Colorado legislators in joint session after securing a quorum by bringing in an absentee from a sick bed in an ambulance.

Mayor Wells of St. Louis suspended from office Patrick R. Fitzgibbon, the city registrar, who is charged with corruptly contracting for city printing and binding.

The State Supreme Court has declared the reading of the Bible in the public schools of Nebraska permissible so long as it does not take the form of sectarian instruction.

Bert de Shaze, alias Sweet, held on two charges of forgery, committed suicide in the county jail at Butte, Mont. He had taken heavy doses of strychnine, morphine and cocaine.

At Topeka, Kan., Congressman Chester I. Long was nominated by acclamation for United States Senator to succeed W. A. Harris by the joint Republican caucus of the Legislature.

J. H. Bierbaum and wife Louise were asphyxiated by natural gas at Dayton, Ohio. The gas had gone out and then, coming on again while the husband and wife were sleeping, strangled them.

A lone highwayman entered the Southern Pacific ticket office at Reno, Nev., and held up the agent at the point of a revolver, securing all the cash in the money drawer, amounting to \$1,000.

Albert Jordan, a wealthy farmer, has been charged with the murder of his 4-year-old adopted child. While in rage Jordan beat the child and later it died.

The jury in the case of Dr. Louis Zorn, a Kansas City dentist, charged with the murder of Albert Schriber, reported that it was unable to agree. Zorn was released on bail pending another trial.

Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland, who is considered the Gould representative in the West, is said to have told President Joseph Ramsey of the Washash road to settle the firemen's trouble on the Wheeling and Lake Erie.

C. M. Clark, of Oklahoma City, states that D. B. George, who committed suicide at Enid, and left a note to the effect that he was John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln, had no connection with the death of Lincoln.

Three saloons were held up just before midnight, all within three or four blocks of the statehouse in Denver, Colo. Nearly \$1,000 was secured from the proprietors and their customers. The robbers were young men, but there is no clue to their identity.

Two Great Northern freights were in collision at Des Moines, N. D. Five men were injured, three seriously. The engine set fire to a large elevator and it was burned; also seven freight cars. A snowstorm prevented the engineer, seeing the train ahead.

Twelve men are dead and eight or ten injured as a result of a rear-end collision on the Great Northern at a point known as Happy Hollow, just above Chiyaukum, Wash. A bridge gang train smashed into an engine standing on a rotary snow plow.

George Van Buren, one of the most prominent characters of the Northwest, committed suicide in a cabin in Rattlesnake Valley, north of Missoula, Mont. After a protracted illness he placed the barrel of his rifle against his heart and pressed the trigger with a stone poker.

Frank H. Sanderson, president of the Sanderson nitroglycerin works at Boulder, Colo., was blown to atoms and a tool dresser named Fred Krebs was badly shocked by an explosion of nitroglycerin which, it is supposed, Sanderson was warning by the use of steam.

The executive committee of the Populist Party of the Northwest, which hereafter the Populist party in Nebraska shall not be allied with the Democratic party. The Populists will risk their hope of success in future elections on independent action of their own direction.

Four men were killed by the explosion of the engine on an east-bound freight train four miles west of Bowerstown, Ohio. The locomotive was hurled sixty feet and crashed down upon a passing west-bound freight train. Twenty-six cars were hurled down an embankment.

Edward Cruise, the convict who escaped from the Ohio penitentiary four days before, was recaptured while hiding in a house in Columbus, Ohio. He had a hidden detection by wearing a woman's dress, and claimed he would not have been taken but for the treachery of a friend.

Anthracite coal has been discovered in Montana. The vein is four feet wide, and while not thoroughly developed as to its extent, mining experts state that the indications are encouraging. The strike was made by Davis and Cameron in their prospect on Bear Creek, Madison County.

Judge E. T. Lane was found dead near the railroad tracks at Harrisonville, Mo. The cause of death is not known. Judge Lane served two terms as county judge and was elected to the Legislature while in jail at Kansas City, where he was sent for refusing to make a levy to pay for certain railroad bonds.

The Nebraska Supreme Court ordered the dismissal of the suit against the Union Pacific Railroad Company for \$935,500 for alleged violation of the Nebraska maximum freight rate law. This declares unconstitutional the act creating the State board of transportation, which assessed the penalties against the road.

United States revenue officers have seized practically all the butter stored at the various city institutions in St. Louis. The butter is of an inferior grade known as "process" or "renovated butter." None of the tubs in which it was delivered originally bore the required revenue label, which, it is believed, had been removed for purposes of substitution.

Limited express No. 1 of the Chicago Great Western Railroad was wrecked near South Freeport, Ill., by spreading rails. Reports received at the Chicago office say the train was derailed and took fire. The engineer and fireman were killed, being buried beneath the locomotive, and Conductor Carr and Baggage

man Smeers and twenty passengers were injured, some of them seriously.

After breaking his housekeeper, Mrs. Stella Wright, with a hatchet in the kitchen of his home in Chicago, William F. Lewis sought in vain for another victim of his murderous rage. Falling to find the man he sought, Lewis returned to the South Side and was about to enter the home of a sister, who he was captured by detectives. A struggle followed, during which he cut his own throat after admitting the murder of the woman. He probably will die.

The house twelve miles from Union, Mo., where the other day occurred the fight between men suspected of being the robbers of the Bank of Union and officers in which Detective Schumacher, of St. Louis, was killed, has been searched, together with the premises, and a sack containing \$800 was found in the elbarn.

A result of the fight, Frank Randolph, aged 60; his wife, aged 45; their daughter, aged 10, and George H. H. H., a relative, who were occupants of the home, were arrested. Randolph is the stepfather of William Anderson, who escaped from the house after the fight and is suspected of complicity in the robbery.

North-bound express No. 104, of the St. Louis and San Francisco road, was wrecked four miles south of South Greenfield, Mo. The entire train, consisting of baggage car, mail car, smoker and common coach, chair car and one sleeper, left the track, caught fire and was consumed. Fred Fisher of Fort Scott, the engineer, was killed instantly; Francis E. Gilbert, of Fort Scott, was seriously hurt, and several passengers are reported slightly injured. The wreck occurred just off a trestle, and at a sharp curve, while the train was running at a high rate of speed. The switch had been set deliberately for the side track and the lights had been turned to indicate a clear track. It evidently was the work either of train robbers or of persons maliciously inclined.

SOUTHERN

Two shocks of earthquake were generally felt in Savannah, Ga. News from the settlements along the coast indicate that there were of a sufficient violence to put houses to rocking.

Warren Woodward, a farmer living near Paducah, Ky., was shot and killed by James Cowan, resident of a shanty boat. The men had quarreled over a dispute between children.

At Port Gibson, Miss., in the trial of the Rev. Marion Lane, or Jean Skyles, for bigamy in marrying Miss Terra Whitmore of Wilkinson County, the evidence disclosed the fact that Lane has seven wives, all living and undivorced.

The Great Southern Oil and Development Company, with a capital stock of \$2,000,000, has been incorporated to develop 100,000 acres of oil lands in the Tennessee valley. The president of the company is Mrs. P. Collins of London, and the other officers are all women.

At Hartford, N. C., after being out twenty-four hours the jury in the Wilcox murder case returned a verdict of murder in the second degree and the defendant was sentenced to the penitentiary for thirty years, the full limit of the law. He was charged with the murder of Ella Cropper.

In a short time only eight cities in the State of Tennessee will have the privilege of selling intoxicating liquors as a beverage. This restriction in the liquor traffic in Tennessee will be brought about by the Adams Bill, which prohibits the sale of liquor in towns of less than 5,000 inhabitants.

FOREIGN

Three German warships bombarded San Carlos, Venezuela, firing hundreds of shots, killing twelve soldiers and many non-combatants and laying the forts in ruins.

Secretary of State Hay and Sir Michael Herbert, British ambassador, have signed a treaty providing for a speedy settlement of the dispute over the Alaskan boundary.

Following the advice of his doctors, King Oscar of Norway and Sweden has decided to trust the government temporarily to Crown Prince Gustaf, who will assume the regency at once.

The number of millionaires in Prussia has increased since 1880 from 6,018 to 6,061, according to the general tax returns. The late Herr Krupp's fortune shrank during the last three years \$19,750,000, being now assessed at \$40,750,000.

Germany has offered voluntary explanation to the United States of the bombardment of San Carlos, Ariz. It was a forced action, and discloses any intention of oppressing Venezuela. Great Britain has sent a protest to Berlin against further use of force in maintaining blockade.

IN GENERAL

Six more deaths from the plague are reported at Mazatlan, Mexico.

President Roosevelt has signed the millage bill and it is now a law.

The Cuban House of Representatives has voted the sum of \$300,000 to build a capitol for the use of the Congress.

A small bone in President Roosevelt's right wrist was fractured during a fencing bout with General Wood. Physicians say it will have healed in a few days.

After a long delay and suspense a treaty for the construction of the Panama Canal by the United States has been signed by the diplomatic representatives of this country and Colombia.

R. G. Dan & Co.'s Weekly Review reports merchandise shipments still delayed by precedence given to fuel; buying liberal in spite of high prices; January railroad earnings 5 per cent over 1902.

A party of 2,000 British colonists will sail from Liverpool on March 21 for St. John, N. B. The Rev. J. M. Barr has the authority of the dominion government to take out these emigrants, and foreigners will not be permitted to settle on the territory reserved for them at Saskatoon.

Americans have been granted the right to prospect for gold and other minerals in eastern Siberia. Within an area of 200,000 square miles, bordering on the sea and the Arctic ocean, given as a mining, trading and development concession to the Northwestern Siberia Company, the same privileges have been extended the American prospector as Russians. The news of this concession on the part of the company came in a cablegram from John Roscoe, of Seattle, the American managing director of the corporation.

HERE'S A PROSPEROUS INDIAN

He Owns a Cayuse, a Buckboard, and Chewed Tobacco.

An Indian driving a forlorn-looking cayuse attached to a rickety buckboard was the attraction on the street yesterday afternoon. The wheels were bound all round with baling wire and hemp rope to keep the tires and spokes in place, and the old buck sat upon a fresh cowhide folded into a wad. He wore citizen's clothes and his ears were protected with a black handkerchief. He also wore a white cowboy hat with nickel plates on the band, woolen mitts, and chewed tobacco. In a flour sack tied to the body of the buckboard was a lot of stuff supposed to be sugar, tobacco and corn.

A wave of civilization seems to have hit the renegade Indians in this vicinity, and some of them have actually doffed the red blanket and paint and taken up the garb of the white man and gone to work. Some are hauling wood to town, others are trying to be good. But the great majority of the band are no good at all for anything and they never will be, it is feared. However, there is a radical departure in some quarters, and those who have drifted away from the old and lazy habits are being encouraged by the whites to keep the good work going. A Cree in these parts was never known to work before this fall and winter, and those who are working seem to be trying to do the right thing. Perhaps by their laudable efforts they are maintaining a number of Cree households in the hills, and thus relieving in a measure a deal of distress what might otherwise have been keenly felt among the renegades.

The Indian in the buckboard yesterday was not at all communicative, and when asked where he lived he answered with a grunt that shook the rickety old contraption on which he was riding—Anaconda Standard.

Thought She Would Go Crazy.

Hulls, Ill., Jan. 26.—"I couldn't sit longer than five minutes in one place. I was always tired, but could not rest or sleep. I couldn't help crying and feeling that something awful was just about to happen. I thought I would go crazy." In this way does Mrs. A. M. Fysh, of this place, tell of the illness from which she has just recovered.

Mrs. Fysh's case was remarkable. If she fell asleep she would wake up frightened, her mouth dry and her nerves all worked up. She was lonely and melancholy even when surrounded by loving friends. Her bones ached, she had to make water four or five times every night. She was constipated. She had a voracious appetite, yet was always hungry between meals. She coughed up a great deal of white phlegm.

"She heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills and after using them says:—

"By the time I had taken five boxes I was a new woman. I cannot tell how much good they did for me. Before using Dodd's Kidney Pills life was such a drag to me. Now I can do my work and feel glad that I have worked to do. I am completely restored."

The Mad Mullah's Victory.

A good story is told of how the Mad Mullah of Somaliland worked one of those miracles which drew many wayfarers to his banner. An Englishman-of-war had been sent to demonstrate off the coast, and at night threw a searchlight onto the jungle-covered mountains. The mullah was in hiding there, and knowing from his visits to Aden what it was that his followers hailed as a new star told them that the light was seeking him.

When the electric rays actually flooded his encampment he cried in triumph: "Will you deny now that I am under the eye of God?"

The Somali fell on their knees, beat the earth with their foreheads and replied: "Thou art truly the elect, the chosen, the mullah, the master. Our goods, our existence, our souls belong to thee. We place ourselves entirely at the disposition of thy will."

A few weeks later came the news of the rising of 4,000 of these Somalis.

Trust Those Who Have Tried.

I SUFFERED from catarrh of the worst kind and never hoped for cure, but Ely's Cream Balm seems to do even that.

—Oscar Ostrom, 45 Warren avenue, Chicago, Ill.

I TRIED Ely's Cream Balm and to all appearances am cured of catarrh. The terrible headaches from which I long suffered are gone.—W. J. Hitchcock, late Major U. S. Vol. and A. A. Gen., Buffalo, N. Y.

MY SON was afflicted with catarrh. He used Ely's Cream Balm and the disagreeable catarrh all left him.—J. O. Olmstead, Arcola, Ill.

The Balm does not irritate or cause sneezing. Sold by druggists at 50 cts. or mailed by Ely Brothers, 60 Warren St., New York.

Know She Was Homely.

When Marshall P. Wilder was returning from abroad the last time he says he overheard the following dialogue between two fellow passengers:

"I wonder who that awfully homely woman is?"

"Oh, that's my wife," replied the other.

"How do you know; you're not looking at her?"

"I don't have to."—New York Times.

PAINFUL PERIODS

are overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



Mrs. Menard cured after doctors failed to help her. "Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me after doctors had failed, and I want other girls to know about it. During menstruation I suffered most intense pain low in the abdomen and in my limbs. At other times I had a heavy, depressed feeling which made my work seem twice as hard, and I grew pale and thin. The medicine the doctor gave me did not do me one bit of good, and I was thoroughly discouraged. The doctor wanted me to stop work, but of course, I could not do that. I finally began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and felt better after taking the first bottle, and after taking six bottles I was entirely cured, and am now in perfect health, and I am so grateful for it."—Miss GEORGE MENARD, 537 E. 162nd St., New York City.—\$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cures female ills when all other means have failed.



"No—not that!" mamma says she wants Dr. Caldwell's (Laxative) Syrup Pepsin

'cause brother and I like it—it's so good."

Mrs. C. Flagg, 103 W. Mason Street, Detroit, Ill., writes: "Gentlemen:—My little girl, aged eight months, had been constipated, and reading of your valuable medicine I concluded to try it, and I can recommend it highly to mothers for immediate relief. Only two fifty-cent bottles cured my baby."

YOUR DRUGGIST SELL IT. If he doesn't, write us for a free sample and our book of testimonials. Pepsin Syrup Company, Monticello, Illinois.

Capsicum Vaseline

Put Up in Collapsible Tubes.

A Substitute for and Superior to Mustard or any other plaster, and which will relieve the most painful skin. The pain relieving and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve headache and neuralgia. We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and abdomen, and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gonitic complaints.

A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "It is the best of all your preparations."

Price 15 cents, at all druggists, or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps, we will send you a tube by mail.

No order should be sent by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine.

CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO.

17 State St., New York City.



AT BED TIME I TAKE A PLEASANT HERB DRINK

THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called "Lancet's Tea" or "LANE'S FAMILY MEDICINE."

ILLINOIS STATE NEWS

LAWYERS LEAD IN LEGISLATURE

Legal Lights Far Outstrip Every Other Calling in Point of Numbers.

If the law should happen to come out second best in the doings of the present Legislature it will meet its fate in the house of its friends for, of the 204 members of the General Assembly, there are just 74 who write themselves down as lawyers—a proportion of legal lights far outstripping every other calling and profession. But the generous sprinkling of lawyers, merchants and manufacturers in both houses acts as a safety valve on the attorneys and judges who are never satisfied with the laws and the twenty-nine farmers who are members of this General Assembly will doubtless keep their legal associates in check. The farmers stand second to the lawyers numerically, according to the list of callings enumerated in the blue book, and that accounts for just one-half of the Legislature. The other half is pretty well divided among a score of trades and lines of business. There are two editors and two publishers among the lawmakers, and in addition to these are two members who declare they are "journalists." Should a sudden call be made for a doctor during a lengthy session two physicians are there to respond, and there is one minister besides the Prohibitionist member, who was formerly of the cloth. While there are a host of clerks, merchants, bankers and manufacturers, several members of both houses stand alone in their chosen calling, among them a brewer, a miner, a miller, and a photographer, while there is a few whose business is decidedly unique in legislative bodies—a glassblower.

SUPERINTENDENTS ARE NAMED.

Board of Agriculture Makes Public Apointments for Coming Year.

The Illinois Board of Agriculture has elected W. C. Garrard secretary and E. A. Hall, treasurer, each to succeed himself. President Dickinson named superintendents of departments as follows: Beef cattle, J. F. Prather; dairy cattle, A. O. Auten; heavy horses, John Goodall; light horses, J. K. Hopkins; speed, J. H. Madden; sheep, D. W. Vittum; swine, W. E. Skinner; poultry, James Frake; mechanic arts, J. F. Rehm; farm products, S. M. Hilper; horticulture, J. D. Turnbaugh; floriculture, Aljo. Biernani; art, John M. Crosby; textile, John A. Sweet; education, E. C. Rosseter; farm machinery, C. F. Dike; dairy and apiculture, H. J. Carter; and canning and pantry stores, James Brown. General Superintendent, A. D. Barber; marshal, Ira McCord; superintendent of games, C. A. Tatum; superintendent of tickets, Martin Conrad; auditor, Thomas S. Marshall; superintendent of Coliseum, Lafayette Funk; superintendent of transportation, J. F. Rehm; superintendent of permits and privileges, Thomas S. Marshall.

TAKE COAL FROM ENGINE.

Residents of Newman Hold Up a Passenger Train for Fuel.

The citizens of Newman held up the Arcola railroads one better and held up a passenger train in order to get coal. The train held up is known as the Decatur accommodation. On a recent evening when the train pulled into Newman a crowd of angry citizens surrounded the engine, compelled the engineer to shut off steam and then they took every chunk of coal out of the tender. The cause of this outburst was due to a report which got circulated that there was coal on the siding at Montezuma, Ind., billed for Newman and the railroad company refused to haul it. It has since been learned that the report was untrue and as soon as the coal was delivered to the road it was hauled to Newman, two cars arriving early the following morning. The train held up carried United States mail and the citizens laid themselves liable for delaying it en route.

JILTED LOVER SUES BRIDE.

Chicagoan Asks \$5,000 Because Elgin Placance Married Another Man.

George Gronberg, a clerk in the retail store of Marshall Field & Co. of Chicago, and Mrs. Theodore Swan, Jr., whose father-in-law, T. F. Swan, is one of the leading merchants of Elgin, are the principals in a breach of promise suit started in the County Court at Elgin by Gronberg, who asks \$5,000 for the jilting he received. The plaintiff says he was engaged to Mrs. Swan while she was in a saloonwoman in T. F. Swan's department store and it was there that young Swan made her acquaintance. On the eve of the day set for Gronberg's wedding, it is alleged, the bride went to Springfield and plighted her troth to young Swan.

MAY IMPROVE STATE FAIR.

Board of Agriculture Urged to Enlarge Buildings at Springfield.

The annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture was held in Springfield. The retiring board wound up its business and prepared to turn over the matters of department to the new board. Retiring President Martin Conrad in his annual address dealt at length with proposed improvements upon the State fair grounds. He recommended the enlargement of the Coliseum, a larger women's building to replace the structure destroyed by fire eighteen months ago and the covering of all of the walks connecting the buildings.

RAILWAYS FIGHT FOR PASS.

Wabash and Illinois Central Contest for Valley in Pope County.

An important legal contest between the Illinois Central and Wabash railway systems has begun in the Circuit Court at Metropolis. The Wabash has the Illinois Central enjoined from obstructing the Mitchell pass, a narrow point between a high bluff and the Ohio river above Golconda. This suit is to decide that injunction and will decide whether the proposed new line of the Wabash will be shut out of the mineral district in Pope County or not.

MUST FACE BIGAMY CHARGE.

Illinoisan Is in Jail on the Accusations of His First Wife.

Edward C. Hughes, recently manager of the Rlesman Hotel at Klamath and formerly of Louisville, Ky., is in jail at Salem awaiting the action of the grand jury on a bigamy charge preferred by Mrs. Cordelia Hughes, who claims to be his first wife. Hughes went to Klamath from Louisville to become manager of the hotel and six weeks later married Mrs. Mary Reiser, the proprietress. While Hughes was visiting his first wife a letter from the second wife fell into her hands and she followed him back to Klamath and investigated. Mrs. Cordelia Hughes says she was married to her husband twenty-five years ago and that they have a son aged 23 years. Mrs. Reiser is a sister of Judge Rufus Harrah, a prominent attorney of Edinburgham.

TWO FATALLY SHOT IN DUEL.

Desperate Fight on Street Between Residents of East St. Louis.

Matthew A. Cleary, City Clerk, and Richard Buckley, a blacksmith, fought a pistol duel in front of Cleary's saloon in East St. Louis, and both were fatally wounded. Pedestrians had narrow escapes from injury. Cleary and Buckley had quarreled several times. The other night Cleary struck Buckley, knocking him down. Buckley swore that he would get even. The men met again. They talked a few moments, and then a number of witnesses saw them reach simultaneously for their revolvers. There was a rapid exchange of shots, the men backing away as they fired. After both had emptied their weapons the men collapsed. Both had severe wounds and neither can recover.

ELOPERS CAUGHT IN FLIGHT.

Man of Forty-five Taken from Train with Girl of Sixteen.

Mike Glenn and Miss Belle Chapman, a couple who eloped from Nevada, Iowa, with the intention of being married in Chicago, were arrested on a Northwest train on its arrival in Sterling. The arrest was made from instructions given from the sheriff at Nevada. The girl is about 16 years old, although she claims to be nearly 18. The man is 45 years old. Miss Chapman is about five feet in height and is quite pretty. The couple were locked up in the city jail awaiting the arrival of a member of Miss Chapman's family.

Brooklyn Officials GUILTY.

Fred F. Vanderburg, Mayor; William D. West, city clerk, and John Strycklin, commissioner of streets of the city of Brooklyn, charged with malfeasance in office, were found guilty in the St. Clair County Court. Vanderburg was given two years in prison and a fine of \$500. Strycklin was sentenced to one year and the third man's punishment was left to the court.

Within Our Borders.

The public schools of Alto Pass have been closed on account of smallpox.

Gov. Yates has appointed Solon Philbrick to the Circuit bench at Champaign.

Reports of smallpox at Knoxville and at Hammond have been received by the State board of health.

The Fauber Manufacturing Company at Elgin locked out its entire force of buffers and polishers. Thirty-five men are affected.

Chairman C. J. Boyd of Chicago was presented with a key at the opening session of the Illinois Master Plumbers' Association at Rock Island.

Mrs. John Redmond committed suicide by drowning in a cistern at Edinburg. She was 70 years of age and supposed to have been of unsound mind.

E. B. Tratman of Chicago spoke at the opening of the eighteenth annual convention of the Illinois Society of Civil Engineers and Surveyors at Aurora.

Two locomotives and nineteen cars of freight were wrecked and burned as the result of a collision between two freight trains on the Big Four road near Litchfield.

Engineer Fessler was killed and Fireman Hurly, Conductor McCann and Brakeman Short were severely injured in a collision between two Illinois Central freight trains at Vera.

Ephraim Garis, a farmer of Stanford, hanged himself because his teeth ached. He had been in Bloomington for a week undergoing treatment, and the efforts of dentists to relieve him made him delirious.

Teachers' salaries have been increased nearly \$500,000 annually by the Chicago Board of Education; grade and primary wages raised \$60 yearly; head assistants, \$50 additional; building fund cut nearly \$1,000,000.

Judge John J. Gibbons of Chicago has forwarded to the Governor his resignation as a member of the State board of charities. Judge Gibbons assigns as a reason for his resignation a press of court business in Chicago.

Overcome with dizziness, Peter Curtis, a fireman on the Illinois Central, fell from the cab of the engine he was firing at a point near Colfax and sustained probably fatal injuries. His hip was broken and he was badly hurt internally.

Officers for the coming year have been elected by the State board of pharmacy at the annual meeting as follows: President, William M. Bodemann, Chicago; vice-president, F. B. Schwartz, Salem; treasurer, M. C. Metzger, Cairo; secretary, L. T. Hoy, Woodstock.

Silas Wright of Harvard says he can prove that goats are not the only kinds of animals that eat tin cans and other hard substances. While butchering a beef for a neighbor recently he found in the animal's stomach a jackknife, silver match safe and a bunch of tracts.

Barracks A. of the Western Military Academy at Alton was destroyed by fire. The loss is \$45,000, with \$8,000 insurance. The barracks was a three-story brick building occupied by Company A, consisting of thirty-five cadets, all of whose effects were lost in the fire.

ONE KILLED IN WRECK.

Chicago Great Western Train Derailed and Thirteen Are Hurt.

A wreck on the Chicago Great Western road at Wasco resulted in the death of one man and the injury of thirteen persons. The train, which was known as the Des Moines and Minneapolis passenger, was made up of four cars, including a Pullman sleeper, and carried twenty passengers. Just before crossing a bridge two miles from Wasco the engine struck a broken rail. The train was running at a high rate of speed and ran the length of the bridge and train on the ties after leaving the rails. The engine and four cars then rolled down an embankment, a distance of twenty feet. Engineer Healy crawled out of his engine cab and walked back the length of the train, when he sank to the ground. He died five hours later. The Pullman sleeper was completely demolished and the other cars were badly wrecked. The lights in the cars were extinguished and the imprisoned passengers' frantic screams awakened occupants of a farm house nearly a mile distant. Some of the passengers were able to extricate themselves and assist in the rescue of their less fortunate companions. Those who were most severely injured were taken to a farm house until the arrival of a relief train.

INHERITANCE TAX IS VALID.

Federal Supreme Court Renders a Decision on Appeal Against State Law.

The right to tax inheritances under the Illinois statute has been upheld by the United States Supreme Court in the appeal brought by C. K. G. Billings in the matter of his father's estate, the late A. M. Billings. The following contentions were overruled by the court: That the act violates the United States constitution by imposing a tax on succession to a life estate with remainder to the lineal heirs, while not taxing a life estate where the remainder goes to collateral heirs or strangers. That dowry is not subject to inheritance tax. Mr. Billings sought to show the first provision made an arbitrary classification contrary to the fourteenth amendment of the constitution, but the court decided the discrimination, if any, arose in the minds of the testator, who disposed of property with full notice of the law. The A. M. Billings estate was valued at \$7,412,380, and by the court's ruling the State will receive \$82,300 in taxes.

BANK SECURES INDICTMENT.

Springfield Druggist in Trouble on Account of Excessive Loan.

The Sangamon County grand jury has voted a bill of indictment against L. F. Sommer of the drug firm of Sommer & Brother on a charge of obtaining by false pretenses \$4,800 from the First National Bank of Springfield. The money was obtained a year ago on representations, so it is alleged, that the firm had a stock worth \$10,000 and an indebtedness of only \$1,500. Early last fall the firm filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy and it was then found that the stock was worth only about \$2,500. The failure of the firm caused great surprise for the store is the oldest in town and had always done a large business. It was reopened immediately by Sommer's father, a retired business man with a large amount of realty and other property. The family is one of the oldest and best known in central Illinois.

MAN AND WOMAN BREAK JAIL.

Prisoners in Peoria Prison Escape by Using a Case of Life.

A daring jail delivery occurred at Peoria, two prisoners escaping from the third floor of the Peoria county jail by means of a rope made from the blankets on their beds. Fred Smith, accused of being a horse thief, and Veda White are the fugitives. Sheriff Potter had confined Smith, the White woman, Smith's wife, who was allowed to visit them, and one other woman in a large cell. Smith got a case knife and removed the screws which held the bars in place. The prisoners were met outside the jail by Carl Updike, who drove them to a railroad station outside the city. Smith deserted his wife and went with the White woman.

BIG DEAL IN COAL PROPERTY.

Six Mines Transferred to Corporation Backed by Eastern Capital.

Deeds transferring six coal mines in the vicinity of Springfield to an eastern syndicate have been filed in the office of Recorder Rich. The consideration, it is said, will reach \$1,000,000. The mines transferred are the Taylorville, Black Diamond, the Junction Coal Company, two mines at Riverton, and the Starnes shaft. A mortgage for \$600,000 was given by the Springfield Coal Mining Company to Frederick L. Eldredge to cover the bonds of the company. Options are said to have been secured on a number of other mines in the same region.

LASHED BY WHITECAPS.

Alleged Drunkard Given Severe Flogging by Mob at Charleston.

Harvey Perce, a well-known character of Charleston, was lashed by a mob of masked citizens. The whitecaps took him from his bed and beat him with a cat-o-nine tails made from a four-inch hose cut into strips. He was whipped until he cried for mercy, the blood streaming from his body. Then he was allowed to go, under promise to reform. It is said that he had neglected his family.

WRECKED BY GAS EXPLOSION.

Building in Joliet Badly Damaged and Two Persons Injured.

An explosion of gas in Joliet's business center caused much excitement. A leak in the mains was under investigation when the explosion occurred, wrecking Zeigler's barber shop and injuring two barbers. Scores of people had been at the corner of Jefferson and Ottawa streets partially collapsed.

ILLINOIS LAWMAKERS

Albert J. Hopkins received a majority of the votes in both houses of the General Assembly in the balloting for United States Senator Tuesday. Mr. Hopkins received the full Republican vote in both houses. The roll calls resulted: Senate—Hopkins, 35; Williams (Dem.), 19. House—Hopkins, 87; Williams, 59; Woolley (Pro.), 1. Not Voting—McManaman, 1; absent in Senate, 8; in House, 8. The official record will not show these figures. The record will show that Hopkins received 88 votes, Williams 62, and Woolley 1, in the House, with one absent and one not voting, and that Hopkins had 80 and Williams 16 in the Senate.

Mr. Hopkins was nominated in the Senate by Senator John C. McKenzie, of Jo Daviess County, and in the House by Dr. J. A. Wheeler, of Sangamon. Mr. Williams was nominated by Senator H. R. Fowler in the Senate and Representative John M. Rapp in the House. John G. Woolley was nominated by Representative O. W. Stewart, the sole Prohibitionist. Seconding speeches were made for Hopkins in the House by Representative Schlegelmeyer and Shurtliff, and for Williams by Representatives Pattison and Browne. The seconding speeches in the Senate were made by Senators Riley for Hopkins and Dawson for Williams.

O. W. Stewart's speech nominating John G. Woolley was a feature of the House session. Mr. Stewart spoke about forty minutes and was applauded repeatedly, and at the conclusion of his speech was cheered long and loud. His speech was the oratorical feature of the proceedings.

Little was done in the way of legislation during the day. Senator Campbell introduced the much-mooted charter bill prepared by the charter convention of Chicago, and it went over without discussion under the rules. Senator Parker offered a resolution providing for new committees on civil service, constitution and constitutional amendments and public and institutional accounts. Senator Parker also asked for the creation of a committee on metropolitan municipal corporations to consist of fifteen Cook County members.

In the House Representative Nohle introduced his first bill, which aims to prohibit telegraph and telephone companies from wiring market reports to bucket shops and horse race results to poolrooms. Representative Backus offered a bill providing for a State board of barber commissioners. Representative Cummings introduced a bill to regulate the business of money lenders, fixing the maximum rate of interest for \$100 or less at 5 per cent a month.

Senator Carl Mueller, of Cook County, on Wednesday introduced into the State Senate a bill which is designed to make possible and to regulate the municipal ownership of street railways. The bill carries authority to all cities of the State to own and operate their own street lines and regulates the manner in which the same shall be accomplished. Senator Parker introduced a local option anti-alcohol bill which will be supported by ministers and church people all over the State. It provides that on the proposition of not less than one-fourth of the voters of any territory of any size there shall be submitted at the next election the question, Shall this (description of place) become anti-alcohol territory? And if the proposition carries no saloons shall be licensed within such territory. The proceedings of the Senate were enlivened by a little tilt between Senators Parker and Berry over the disposition of a couple of resolutions to amend the rules of the Senate introduced by the former. One of these resolutions provides for the creation of four new committees as follows: Civil service, constitution and constitutional amendments, metropolitan municipal corporations, and public and institutional accounts. The other provides for changing the order of consideration of resolutions from the last place on the calendar to the daily order of business on the fifth place. When the first of these resolutions was taken up Senator Berry immediately moved that it be referred to the Committee on Rules, when appointed. After considerable debate the resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules, when appointed, as was also the resolution with regard to the order of the considerations of resolutions. Senator Campbell offered a joint resolution, which was adopted, providing that when both houses adjourned Wednesday they stand adjourned to 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, Jan. 27. Several bills were introduced.

By Senator Humphrey and Representative Brundage—Reappropriating \$9,000 for a life-size statue of the late Frances E. Willard, to be placed in the National Statuary Hall at Washington.

By Senator Berry—Appropriating \$250,000 to mark the position of seventy-two organizations of Illinois volunteers in the campaign and siege of Vicksburg, and to erect a large war monument on the site set apart by the national government for the Illinois troops. The money to come from the fund of \$1,000,000 recently received by the State from the federal government.

By Senator Jandus and Representative Cummings—The Chicago police pension bill, prepared by City Attorney Owens of Chicago.

By Representative Brundage—Amending the revenue law by providing that the assessed value of property be fixed at one-third instead of one-fifth of the fair cash value.

By Representative Clettenberg—To revise the law in relation to changes of venue from justices of the peace to any justice of the peace in the same county who conducts court within three miles of the court house.

By Representative McElwain—Fixing the salary of the clerk of the Supreme Court at \$5,000 per annum, and requiring that all fees be turned into the State treasury.

By Representative Patterson—Giving cities power to license and regulate street and bill board advertising.

By Senator Humphrey—Providing that the voters at any election for drainage district trustees must each own at least twenty acres of land in the district, and that such drainage trustees may include land in incorporated villages which have not been subdivided into lots.

By Senator Fuller—Exempting religious corporations and those not organized for profit from the operations of the act requiring annual reports of corporations to the Secretary of State.

HONOR FOR MITCHELL

MINERS' PRESIDENT IS LIONIZED AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Enthusiastically Received by Followers and the Public—Opening of a Great Convention—Report on Disposition of Strike Relief Funds.

John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, was given two enthusiastic demonstrations in Indianapolis Monday, the first taking place in the convention hall in the morning, when every delegate rose to his feet as the president entered and cheered till he had passed the full length of the hall and ascended the stage. Then the delegates gathered around him and many shook his hand and voiced expressions of confidence and esteem.

The second ovation came in the evening, when 3,000 members of organized labor formed in line on Washington street and marched to Tomlinson Hall, where a formal reception was extended to the miners' president.

Leads Big Parade. Mr. Mitchell rode in a carriage with three local labor leaders, and immediately behind him came the musicians of the city and visiting bands, which had formed one mammoth band of 125 pieces. Next came the marching column, which consisted of the delegates to the miners' convention, visiting organizations from the gas belt towns and local organiza-



PRESIDENT JOHN MITCHELL.

tions, which represented all classes of union labor. Throngs were on the street. Nine hundred delegates were present the next morning when President John Mitchell read his annual report to the convention.

Mr. Mitchell favored asking an increase of wages for the miners and announced his faith in the President's strike commission to settle the issues before it in an impartial manner. Of the many important events affecting the welfare of the toilers of the country, he said the anthracite coal strike stood pre-eminent. Vital principles were at stake and defeat would have given to the American labor movement a shock from which it would have required years to recover.

Mr. Mitchell submitted an opinion by Attorney Clarence S. Darrow of Chicago on the proposal to incorporate unions. The demand for the incorporation of trade unions is the last trench of those who oppose organized labor. It is impudent and presumptuous. No friend of trade unionism ever believed in it or advocated it or called for it. It is demanded by those interests and those enemies who have used every means at their command to oppose trade unionism, to counteract its influence and to destroy it.

"How the labor organizations shall manage their own affairs is not the business of the corporations or the employers. This new demand for the incorporation of labor unions is not only unjust and unreasonable, but it is impudent and insulting to the last degree."

Scores Government by Injunction. Referring to injunctions, Mr. Mitchell said: "Government by injunction is one of the most insidious, harassing and dangerous methods resorted to by the enemies of free workingmen to destroy industry and to circumvent the constitutional right of trial by jury. The whole system of government by injunction grows from the distrust of the ultra-capitalists for democratic institutions."

"The reasons given for the issuing of injunctions are always misleading and generally false. So far as these injunctions are issued in labor cases they are never issued excepting in such cases as call for the exercise of the criminal law. Government by injunction is not only hostile to organized labor, but it is hostile to constitutional liberty. If the American people do not check this arbitrary power it will result in the annihilation of labor unions and then of all other forms of associations disliked by capitalists."

At the conclusion of Mr. Mitchell's report he was invited to address the Indiana Legislature. Mr. Mitchell accepted the invitation.

Wilson Reports on Strike Fund. Secretary-Treasurer Wilson made his annual report and in it dealt with the anthracite strike relief funds. He showed whence came the donations and then gave figures on totals.

"The total amount donated by the different branches of our organization was \$258,343.04," said Mr. Wilson. "The total amount received from the special anthracite assessment was \$1,007,030.34, making a total of \$2,225,373.38 from the members of the United Mine Workers to assist their brethren in the anthracite coal fields. To this amount must be added \$419,954.14, donated by the trade unions and the public, making a grand total of \$2,645,327.52."

Harry Remtiff, a young man about 10 years of age, was accidentally killed at Holdenville, I. T., while riding in company with three other boys. Their horses became entangled in a wire fence and Remtiff was dragged quite a distance, sustaining injuries which proved fatal within an hour. Charles Kolb, who was with him, was also seriously injured.

John McGann, Bangor, Me., says he cured his rheumatism by sleeping under an American flag. He dreamed that the flag was a sure remedy, and tried it, with success.

GREAT LOT OF MAIL

PRESIDENT RECEIVES FROM 500 TO 1,000 LETTERS DAILY.

Some of Them Are Funny, Some Sad, and Many of Them Are Absurd—Vast Labor and Much Time Consumed in Handling Them.

Washington correspondence:

THE quantity of mail received at the White House, in Washington, is enormous. Since President Roosevelt has been in office the mail addressed to the chief magistrate has been the heaviest in history, and it is steadily growing. Probably no other man in the world receives every day in the year so many personal letters as are sent to the President of the United States, and very certainly no other man receives communications of such varied character. At the present time anywhere from 500 to 1,000 letters are received at the White House every day. In addition to this hundreds of pieces of printed matter are received every day.

The first step in the handling of the White House mail at its destination is taken by the trusted employee of the White House who makes three or four trips daily to the postoffice to secure the mail. Upon the arrival of the letters at the White House they are turned over to a clerk whose sole duty is to open the envelopes and unfold the letters. The communications next pass to a clerk who sorts the missives. Many of the letters pertain to what might be termed routine governmental matters, and are turned over to one or another of the executive departments. The great bulk of the President's mail goes to his secretaries, and most of it is turned over their own signatures without troubling the busy chief magistrate with the matter.

Doesn't Peruse Many. The President does not peruse personally one-tenth of the letters which are addressed to him. Indeed, fifty communications a day is a liberal estimate of the number which comes under his eye. The letters which by reason of their seeming importance or the doubt of the secretaries as to their proper disposition do finally pass the gauntlet and come into the hands of the President himself are disposed in one of three ways. In the cases of many of them he turns the letters over to the secretaries with an indication of the character of the reply to be sent. To a few of the letters the President dictates replies which he signs personally, and to a very limited number of personal friends he pens confidential letters.

Naturally such inscriptions as "Personal" and "Private" cannot be regarded in opening the White House mail, but there are ways in which the initiated may insure their communication reaching the President personally. The approved plan is for the writer to place his initials or name in autograph in the lower left hand corner of the envelope. For instance, a confidential note from the President's personal friend, Senator Lodge, bears in the corner the initials H. C. L. In a majority of cases the provisions of these safeguards is superfluous for the clerk who opens the mail has come by experience to recognize instantly the handwriting of the relatives and intimates of the chief executive, and their letters go through without molestation. Sometimes individuals not personally known to the President, but who have learned of the plan in vogue, seek to reach his ears by placing their initials on a missive or occasionally even to resort to the ruse of affixing the initials of some one known to be close to the chief magistrate.

Topics Sad, Funny and Absurd.

The topics discussed in the White House mail are varied. Some are sad, some humorous, others absurd. Many writers appeal to the President for aid in securing them government berths. The "begging letters" form a vast proportion, ranging all the way from the importunities of professional beggars to the requests of churches and charitable organizations seeking subscriptions. It may be noted that every appeal for aid which bears the slightest evidence of possible worthiness is turned over to some charitable organization in the community from which it has emanated. Great quantities of anonymous letters are received and a surprisingly large number of appeals come from persons who seek to enlist the aid of the President in paying off mortgages. Finally there are the threatening and "crank" letters of various kinds and the number of communications of this kind received is simply astounding.

Many of the letters addressed to the President are induced by newspaper comment. A striking evidence of this was afforded recently when an item went the rounds of the press to the effect that the White House was infested with rats. No sooner had publicity been given the report than there was an avalanche of letters recommending various plans for getting rid of the rodents. Manufacturers of rat poisons and traps donated their wares and another solicitation citizen sent five cats which were declared to be famous rat catchers. The latter donation still further complicated matters for the correspondents corps, for a report was printed to the effect that the felines were being persecuted by Jack, the White House dog, and this brought a number of indignant protests from sympathetic ladies who denounced as an outrage the supposed cruelty.

The general public and particularly the feminine portion of it appears to cherish the belief that, whereas there is no possibility that a letter can reach the President in private there is reasonable surety that a missive to a member of his immediate family will reach its destination unmolested. This is utter fallacy, for every letter addressed to Mrs. Roosevelt or any of the children passes through exactly the same channel as does the mail designed for the head of the household and the chances that it will ever come under the eye of the intended recipient are quite as remote.

THE NEWS.
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THE NEWS Guarantees a Larger, Bonafide
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ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

In spite of the positive reports from Washington to the effect that negotiations with the republic of Columbia for the construction of the isthmian canal by the Panama route had been abandoned, it now appears that those negotiations have reached a satisfactory conclusion and that the necessary treaty has been signed by the representatives of both governments. The details of the agreement reached will not be made public until the treaty is transmitted to the senate, but the fact that it has been concluded assures the selection of the Panama route and the early inauguration of the work of constructing the canal. Under the terms of the treaty the United States is to secure to what amounts to perpetual control of a strip of territory six miles wide stretching from ocean to ocean and including the towns of Colon and Panama, and also acquires the interest of Columbia in the Panama canal and railroad. In return for these concessions the United States is to pay Columbia \$10,000,000 and an annual rental of \$50,000. It has been the amount of this rental that has delayed the negotiations, Columbia asking for six times the amount the United States was willing to pay and making demands that were considered preposterous.

By the conclusion of this treaty a year or two of delay has been avoided and the construction of the canal will begin that much sooner. Action upon the treaty at the present session of congress is expected, and appearances indicate that this great national enterprise at last is fairly under way.

The spectacle of a President and both houses of Congress working energetically and harmoniously for trust control is a source of amazement to the democrats who spend their entire time searching for the colored gentleman who they feel certain must be hiding in the wood-pile.

The President is giving to the country a magnificent illustration of genuine energy in the White House. He has convinced Congress of the necessity of anti-trust legislation and the result promises to be prompt relief from the evils attending the existence of certain trusts.

The democrats in the Senate face a dilemma. A vote for the Cuban treaty will be an endorsement of the President's policy and a vote against it will be a blow at the prosperity of those sections of the country which they represent.

New York is to have a Childrens Theater with child actors and actresses, the performances to be given in the afternoon, and the plays to be arranged with especial reference to the artistic demands of childhood.

Senators Spooner, Gallinger and Platt of Connecticut have been re-elected to the Senate to the infinite satisfaction of their colleagues who recognize in them pillars of strength to the republican party.

Attorney General Knox will stand between Congress and its tendency to enact trust legislation so radical as to be thrown out by the courts, and the result promises to be a safe and effectual measure providing for adequate trust control.

The democrats in Congress are holding aloof from all efforts to shape trust legislation. They have apparently heard a voice from some of the southern trusts, the cottonseed oil, the round cotton bale, and similar corporations.

The republican majority in Congress was quick to heed the appeal of the people for the removal of the duty on coal and it will now turn its attention to the abolition of trust abuses.

If Jim Tillman could only be released long enough to shoot a bit of chain shot that would wipe the Tillman blot off the face of the earth South Carolina would be the gainer and no one would weep.

The steamers Philadelphia and Lucania had a wireless game of chess recently in mid ocean and without even sighting each other. The Philadelphia's all-American team won.

If the Cuban treaty did nothing else, its tendency to obviate the necessity of an annual quarantine along the southern and eastern coast line would warrant its ratification.

The Bureau of Insurance was stricken from the provisions of the new Department of Commerce and Labor bill but such a bureau is bound to come in time.

With the passage of Secretary Root's Militia bill the nation has made a long stride towards reorganizing its military establishment on up to date lines.

So long as Orville H. Platt retains his influence in the Senate the legitimate business interests of the country have nothing to fear from populist legislation.

The terms of the Cuban treaty will long stand as a monument to the diplomacy of the present administration.

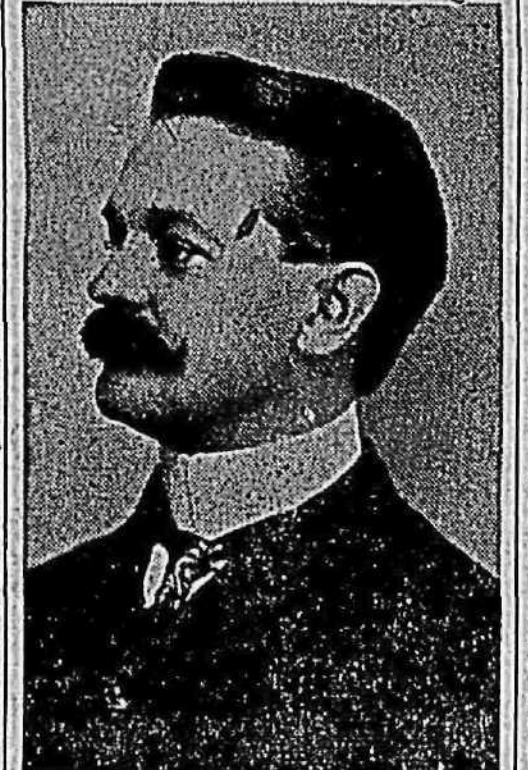
BILLS WILL FLOW IN

Several Hundred Measures to Be Introduced Within the Next Few Weeks.

BILL SPONSORED BY WHEELER

It Provides for a State Colony for Epileptics—Other Proposed Legislation.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 27.—Speaker Miller announced, upon his return to Springfield to-day, that he expects to be ready to make public before the close of the present week his selections for a few of the house committees. When the speaker left Springfield for his home last Thursday he had progressed in the committee work so far as to have tabulated the requests of the members for committee assignments. Since that time he has given his whole attention to the subject. He is now of the opinion that before the present week is ended he will have made his



DR. J. A. WHEELER.

final decisions on the personnel of the committees on appropriations, continuing expenses, enrolled and engrossed bills, and possibly another one.

With the matter of selecting a United States senator finally disposed of, the lawmakers will find little to occupy their attention until the makeup of the house committees is announced. The senate is a much less unwieldy body and is ready for business, but it will proceed in a leisurely way and wait upon the organization of the lower branch.

Feature of the Present Week.

The introduction of bills promises to be the feature of the sessions of the present week. Indications are that several hundred measures of proposed legislation will be introduced within the next few weeks and a great part of them will fall into the hopper this week. The assortment of pet projects already presented is sufficiently varied to constitute an interesting study. As is usual, most of them are doomed to die in secluded pigeon holes in the desks of committee chairmen, or are fated for ruthless slaughter upon the floor of the chambers.

Dr. J. A. Wheeler of Sangamon county, who was brought into prominence last week when he was singled out for the honor of nominating Albert J. Hopkins for United States senator, is sponsor for the bill prepared by the state board of charities, which provides for a state colony for epileptics. The measure calls for the creation of a commission by the governor, to be composed of three members and to serve as trustees of the colony without remuneration. This commission is empowered to select a site for the colony and to let all contracts for the buildings required. The measure also provides for a superintendent of construction, to be named by the commission, to oversee all building operations. His compensation is fixed at \$5 a day.

Appropriation of \$350,000 Asked.

A total appropriation of \$350,000 is asked for the purpose of establishing the colony, summarized as follows: For the purchase of 1,000 acres of land, \$100,000; twelve dormitories, provided with heat and light, \$123,000; kitchen, bakery and laundry, \$15,000; industrial building and brick plant, \$22,000; plumbing, sewerage, water supply and fire escapes, \$30,000; furniture, \$20,000; ordinary expense for maintenance of 300 patients during the year beginning July 1, 1904, \$40,000.

Accepting the estimate of Dr. Sprattling, superintendent of the Souyes colony for epileptics in New York state, which credits one epileptic for every 500 population, there are approximately 10,000 epileptics in the state of Illinois, with no public institution of any sort for their care or comfort. The public charges consist of 350 males and 205 females, now cared for in the county almshouses of the state. All the remainder are provided for from private sources.

Several prospective sites for an epileptic colony have been proposed, but the state board of charities is fighting clear of this part of the proposition. In order not to prejudice the chances of the measure's passage.

Sanitarium for Consumptives.

A measure along lines similar to that proposing an epileptic colony will be

introduced at the instance of the state board of health. This bill will provide for a state sanitarium for the care of consumptives. In its recommendations for the establishment of such an institution the health board calls attention to the fact that several other states already have provided for their consumptives, not alone looking to the comfort and well-being of the sufferers, but as a safeguard against the steadily increasing ravages of the disease. Statistics are produced to show that the disease has reached alarming proportions in this state. It is believed that many cases may be cured if properly treated in their incipency. The board maintains that in many localities in the state the climatic conditions are suitable to the treatment of tuberculosis sufferers.

A bill was introduced to-day by Representative Erickson providing for state inspection of gas and gas meters. Under the provisions of the measure the governor is authorized to appoint an inspector and two assistants at an annual salary of \$2,500, \$1,500 and \$1,200 respectively. The inspector is to maintain an office in Springfield, equipped with such apparatus and chemicals as are necessary to the transaction of his business. He shall, when required, inspect any meter through which gas is furnished to any individual and a record of such inspection shall be kept in the office of the secretary of state.

Punishment for Companies.

The unit of measure for the sale of illuminating gas is to be the cubic foot, containing 2.321 pounds of distilled water, weighed in air of the temperature of 62 degrees, the barometer being at thirty inches. All meters supplied to consumers must be tested and stamped by the inspector. If the gas of any company is found, upon three consecutive inspections, to give less light than sixteen English candles, or to contain more than twenty grains of sulphur or ten grains of ammonia per 100 cubic feet or any sulphuretted hydrogen, a fine of \$100 shall be paid by the company to the town supplied by it.

The construction committee of the board of agriculture has been in session yesterday and to-day to determine the improvements desired upon the state fair grounds. It has been decided to ask the legislature for \$100,000, to be used as follows:

Building addition to the Coliseum, \$17,000; new wing to Machinery Hall, \$20,000; construction of an Administration Building, \$20,000; construction of House of Comfort, \$10,000; reconstruction of Woman's Building, \$22,000; changing race course, \$12,000; storm coverings over walks connecting buildings, \$5,000.

To Limit Meaning of Conspiracy.

Representative Drew introduced a bill to limit the meaning of the word "conspiracy" and the use of restraining orders and injunctions. The measure provides:

"That no agreement, combination or contract by or between two or more persons to do, or procure to be done, any act in contemplation of or furtherance of or settlement of any trade dispute between employers and employees in this state shall be deemed criminal, nor shall those engaged therein be indictable or otherwise punishable for the crime of conspiracy, if such act committed by one person would not be punishable as a crime; nor shall such agreement, combination or contract be considered as in restraint of trade or commerce, nor shall any restraining order or injunction be issued in relation thereto.

"That no restraining order or injunction shall issue against any person or persons, who, during any strike or other labor trouble, meet and peaceably hold a conversation, of whatsoever kind or nature, relative to said strike or labor trouble or otherwise, with any person or persons on the public streets, highways or other public thoroughfares."

Revision of the Game Law.

A complete revision of the state game law is provided for in the measure that has been prepared by State Game Commissioner Loveday. Mr. Loveday acted in conjunction with a committee from the State Sporting Men's association, so that the measure is calculated to satisfy all classes. Rabbits are the only sort of game not protected under the law, which also takes care of song birds. The open seasons during which the killing of various sorts of game is permitted are as follows:

Quail, during the month of November; grouse and prairie chickens, during the month of September; woodcock and doves, during the months of October and November; snipe and plover, from Sept. 1 to April 25; wild geese, ducks or other water fowl, Sept. 1 to April 15. The killing of any game at night and from ambush, except natural cover, is also prohibited, as well as the killing of any sort of game for commercial purposes. A license fee of \$10 a year for resident hunters is a feature which is expected to meet with considerable objection.

Municipal Ownership.

Senator Mueller's bill authorizing cities to own and operate street railways has been the subject of considerable discussion. The measure provides that every city of the state shall have the power to own and operate street railways within its corporate limits and to lease the same to any company for purposes of operation.

A measure introduced by Representative Burke is designed to prevent the assignment of future unearned wages, salary or compensation. The measure provides that "no action shall be brought to enforce the provisions of any sale, assignment, transfer or pledge hereafter made or executed of the future unearned wages, salary or compensation of any person."

S. LEIGH CALL.

TOLD HIM TO "RUN ALONG."

How the Youthful, Undersized Reporter Was Offended.

A reporter on one of the local daily papers is small of stature and looks and behaves like a very young boy. One night he was sent to Everett on an assignment by the night city editor. He called at a house and asked for the lady he wished to interview. It was after 9 o'clock and the curfew had warned all children from the streets on penalty of being arrested and locked up.

The question the reporter asked the lady were impertinent but important. She gazed at the innocent looking "child" before her a moment and then said: "Little one, you are not a reporter. You are an imposter whom some idle, malicious gossip has sent here to worry me. You ought to be in your bed. Now you run along home or you will get arrested and locked in a cold dungeon; for remember, the curfew has rung, and all little boys must be in bed, nicely tucked in, before the curfew rings. So run along like a good little child."

The reporter choked down his wrath and went his way, says the Boston Herald. But his dignity had been assailed, and he gave vent to his feelings later when he related his experience to his chief. Now he is devoting all his energy to growing a mustache.

The Boy and His Father.

Emil Steffens, Sr., the lithographer, made the following translation of a paragraph in the Staats-Zeitung, entitled it, "What a Boy Thinks About His Father." Numerous copies have been made by Mr. Steffens' house and circulated.

At ten years he thinks his father knows a great deal. When he is fifteen he thinks, "Well, I know just about as much." At twenty he thinks he knows again as much. When he comes to be thirty years old he thinks that he ought to ask his father's advice sometimes. At forty he thinks that his father does know a little more. At fifty he looks for his father's advice. At sixty, and his father is dead, he comes to the conclusion that there was not a smarter man on God's earth than his father was.—New York Press.

Christmas Gives Tree Value.

A few years ago the balsam fir tree was considered one of the most worthless of forest trees, but since the growth of the Christmas tree industry it has taken on an added value.

WEEDS

Consumption is a human weed flourishing best in weak lungs. Like other weeds it's easily destroyed while young; when old, sometimes impossible.

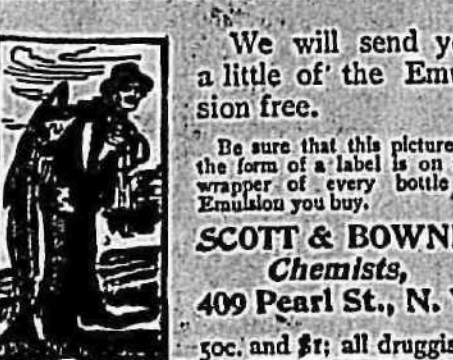
Strengthen the lungs as you would weak land and the weeds will disappear.

The best lung fertilizer is Scott's Emulsion. Salt pork is good too, but it is very hard to digest.

The time to treat consumption is when you begin trying to hide it from yourself. Others see it, you won't.

Don't wait until you can't deceive yourself any longer. Begin with the first thought to take Scott's Emulsion. If it isn't really consumption so much the better; you will soon forget it and be better for the treatment. If it is consumption you can't expect to be cured at once, but if you will begin in time and will be rigidly regular in your treatment you will win.

Scott's Emulsion, fresh air, rest all you can, eat all you can, that's the treatment and that's the best treatment.



We will send you a little of the Emulsion free.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., N. Y.

See and get it; all druggists.

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Send for illustrated weekly. Terms, \$3 a month in advance. \$1.00 by mail.
MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 125 N. W. Washington, D. C.

The Sewing Season

The sewing season is at hand and most women are buying materials for their spring outfit. The new wash goods are especially attractive this year and our display is much larger than usual, with the prices uncommonly low.

WHITE GOODS. Under this head we include India Linens, Victoria Lawns, Persian Lawns, French Lawns, Masaba, Nainsook Swisses, Dimities, Long Cloth, Jones Cambric cloth and Lonsdale and Buckley 88 inch cambrics.

DRESS GOODS. A large assortment of Gingham, Batiste, Lawns, Tissues, dotted Swisses, Moires, Picotines, fancy Dimities, Chambray, Seersuckers, Percales and the heavy White Madras, Ducks, Piques and Basket cloths.

FOR CHILDREN'S DRESSES. We display many pretty little checked and striped Gingham and other wash materials.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES. Edges and Insertions to match, Allorers, Appliques, Galloons and Medallion effects.

WASH TRIMMINGS. A very comprehensive line of white and colored Braids, Cordes, Laces and Ribbons.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR. Well made, cut to fit, attractive and desirable goods in regular and fancy shapes in Shirts, Drawers, Corset Covers and Night Robes.

WALK IN AND LOOK AROUND. NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS

G. R. LYON & SONS.
LEADERS OF LOW PRICES
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Between Washington and Madison.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, ALL KINDS JEWELRY
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The Brooke Barlow Investment Co.
has Money To Loan
on good improved farms at 5 per cent interest. Inquire (29)
BANK OF ANTIOCH.

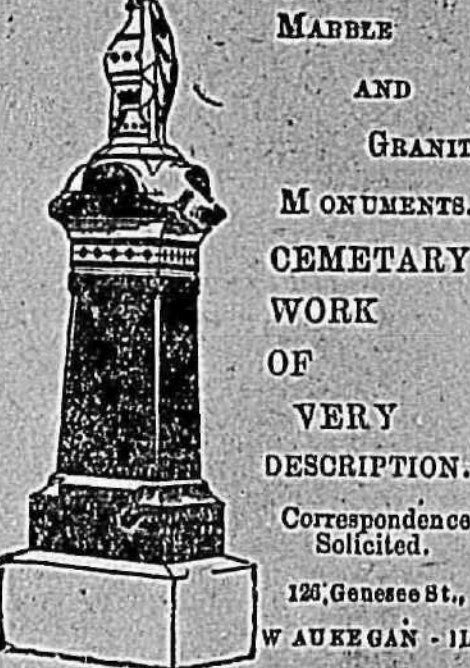
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Of me, as I will not be undersold, considering quality. We want your orders and guarantee prices and goods.
I solicit a share of your insurance and represent companies who are able and willing to adjust and pay all honest losses.
L. B. GRICE, Antioch, Ill.

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Jewelers and Opticians,
122 Genesee St., Waukegan, Ill.

Dr. George Doerbecker,
DENTIST,
Opp. First National Bank,
WAUKEGAN, ILL.
Graduate of Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, of Philadelphia.

TRUCK Farming
IN THE SOUTH.

Does Truck Farming in the South pay? Write the undersigned for a free copy of Illinois Central Circular No. 3 and note what is said concerning it.
J. F. Merry, Asst. Gen'l Pass'r Agent
Illinois Central Railroad, Dubuque, Ia.

JOHN J. McDOUGALL,
Veterinary Surgeon
Antioch, Illinois.

ADJOINING

From our Staff
Correspondents.

TOWNS

LAKE VILLA.

J. O. McLean spent Sunday at home. H. Morris's children have the chicken-pox.

The Current Events Club meets today (Thursday) with Mrs. Emily Kerr.

H. Hendricks and Mr. and Mrs. Potter transacted business in Grayslake Monday.

Miss Lydia Litwiler, of McHenry, spent the week with her sister, Mrs. B. Hamlin.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Barnstable visited Sunday at Grayslake with Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Chittenden.

The Ladies Aid society will meet Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 4, with Mrs. J. G. Rowling. Visitors always welcome.

The children of C. DeHaan and John Fiech, who have been quite ill, are reported as being much better.

I can show you some of the greatest bargains you ever heard of in footwear. Buy before they are gone. H. Hegeman, Antioch, Ill.

The school entertainment Friday evening was a grand success, and all enjoyed the splendid program prepared. The baskets sold well, about \$27 being realized. This we understand is to purchase a bell for the school.

The second Quarterly Conference of the M. E. Church will be held at the parsonage Saturday, January 31, at 3 p. m. The communion service will be held Sunday February 1 at 2:30 p. m. Dr. Manderville will preach and administer the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

Don't forget the concert by the Arion quartette, Monday evening Feb. 9. This is regarded as one of the strongest entertainments of the course and no one can afford to miss it. The whole course has been procured for the public at considerable expense and we are looking to our friends to support the two remaining entertainments heartily, to enable us to come out without loss.

GRAYSLAKE, ILL.

G. E. Strang and daughter Flossie, were among the Chicago visitors this week.

B. J. Loftus has rented his farm and has moved his family into his tenement.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Morrill are spending a few days with Mr. Morrill's sister at Franklin Park.

Mrs. Hosmer, of Chicago, and her niece are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Burnam.

The Woman's Club has arranged to give an opera on Valentine night at the opera house.

Mrs. Hobart Esty is confined to her bed with a severe attack of nervous prostration.

Mrs. F. C. Wilbur is entertaining her sister, Mrs. McLease, of Waukegan.

H. Hegeman, of Antioch, is selling out his entire stock of boots and shoes, because of ill health, at the lowest figures. Call.

If you never got a bargain in a pair of shoes or in that line, call at my store and I will show you many. H. Hegeman, Antioch, Ill.

At her home in Waukegan, on Friday occurred the death of Mrs. Ray Althofen nee Corn Litwiler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Litwiler. Her death was a shock to the community, she having been ill but about forty-eight hours. She was twenty-two years of age and of a lovely disposition. The remains were brought here and funeral services were held on Sunday at the Congregational church, the interment at Avon Center. The bereaved ones have the sympathy of the community.

RUSSELL, ILL.

Mrs. Thomas, of Waukegan, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Worth.

Mrs. L. O. Colby and Miss Ella Farr visited in Waukegan Thursday.

Miss Ruby Nellis was the guest of Miss Crawford last Sunday.

George McNamara, of Armsby, spent a few days visiting his mother at this place.

A number of our young people attended the dance at Antioch last Friday evening.

Mr. Howard Hingle, of Grayslake, was the guest of Mr. Warner Colby several days last week.

There will be a valentine social at the home of Dr. Levin on Friday evening, Feb. 13. The proceeds will go to the Oakdale cemetery society.

Don't forget the basket social given by the Ideal Literary Club next Saturday evening. A good program will be rendered.

The Farmer's Institute will be held here February 3 and 4. On the evening of the fourth the W. C. T. U. will have charge of the meeting, Miss Helen Hood, of Chicago will speak and good music will be furnished.

GRASS LAKE.

While I am selling out my stock of footwear, call and get the best bargain you ever heard of. H. Hegeman, Antioch, Ill.

The Grass Lake school gave a basket social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Selter on Friday evening January 23. The children gave a short program, which showed the thorough training of their teacher, Miss Lux. Grandpa Herman was there and entertained the company with his gramophone. The baskets were sold to the highest bidder, one basket being sold for \$2.35. The net proceeds were \$20.75. All departed for their homes feeling that the evening had been well spent and thanking Mr. and Mrs. Selter for their kindness which helped to make the affair a success in every way.

BRISTOL, WIS.

Mr. Emmett Shields is on the sick list. John Evans and wife spent Sunday with Mrs. Gaines and family.

Miss Jan Cornwell spent Thursday with friends here.

The Ladies Aid society met at the parsonage last Thursday.

Miss Addie Barter spent Friday and Saturday with Mrs. C. B. Gaines.

Mr. and Mrs. George Huntoon, of Salem visited with friends here last Saturday.

C. M. Bishop and family visited Mr. A. Crowley and family last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Burgess took dinner with D. L. Burgess and wife last Sunday.

Miss Ida Stephens entertained a few of her friends at her home Saturday afternoon.

Quite a number of Bristolites attended the "back up" social at Fowler's Tuesday evening.

Miss Daisy Lane, of Kenosha, visited with C. E. Williams and family last Sunday.

Mrs. Moore, of Chicago, is spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Turner.

Miss Maude Benedict spent Thursday evening with Miss Lula Rowbottom and attended the G. T. C. Meeting.

The Literary society held its bi-monthly meeting at the hall last Friday night. A goodly number attended and listened to the program.

The Ladies society of the Bristol and Paris Congregational church will give their annual dinner at the home of A. Gulick, Saturday, Jan. 31.

I am now ready to meet competition, as I will sell out my entire stock of footwear at prices that will surprise you. H. Hegeman, Antioch.

The Good Time club held open house to about seventy of their friends at Bristol hall last Thursday evening. The evening was spent in card playing and games, and the latter part in dancing. A fine time was had and about forty new members signed the by-laws. Hereafter no invitations will be sent out so if you want to join the club, send in your name and it will be acted upon by the proper officers.

MILLBURN, ILL.

Wedding bells.

Mrs. Smith is reported quite sick.

Herbert Mathews is again able to be out. Mr. Prentiss occupied our pulpit Sunday.

W. B. Stewart is entertaining a severe cold.

Lucy Spafford is visiting this week in Chicago.

James Pollock transacted business in Waukegan this week.

Waterbury Brothers have their sale bills out, don't fail to attend.

Miss Alice Jamieson, of Chicago, spent Sunday with her parents here.

Mrs. Gority visited a few days with her father in Chicago returning home Sunday.

Miss Elva Gullidge, of Antioch, is staying with Mrs. Eugene Clark during her recent illness.

The Ladies Aid society will meet with Mrs. Geo. Strang on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 29.

George Duncan has rented the Riley farm east of Millburn, where he will soon move.

I will not give goods away, but I will sell goods so low that you can well afford to buy now. H. Hegeman, Antioch.

There will be a Christian Endeavor rally in the Congregational church at Waukegan Friday evening, Jan. 30. All are invited to attend.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid, troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble.

When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty cent and one dollar sizes are sold by all good druggists.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

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Closing Out Sale

On account of ill health I am going to close out my entire stock of

Boots Shoes and Rubber Goods

Gloves and Mittens

I will not give goods away, but I will sell so low that you can well afford to buy your next summer and winter goods of me.

Prices 1-3 to 1-2 off regular prices, excepting Lambertville Snag Proof Goods.

I want to close out by April 1, so come at once.

Terms Cash. No credit will be given

H. HAGEMAN,

Antioch, Ill.

TREVOR, WIS

Mrs. Bower, of Milwaukee, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Smithbower.

There are quite a number of sheep in the yards now.

I have some of the best made shoes in the country, and will sell out every pair at the lowest possible prices. B. Hegeman, Antioch, Ill.

The ladies of the Congregational church will give their annual chicken-pie supper at the church Friday afternoon and evening January 30. Price 25 cents.

THE DUFFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT THE ORIGINAL LIVER MEDICINE

A sallow complexion, dizziness, biliousness and a coated tongue are common indications of liver and kidney diseases. Stomach and bowel troubles, severe as they are, give immediate warning by pain, but liver and kidney troubles, though less painful at the start, are much harder to cure. The Dufford's Black-Draught never fails to benefit diseased liver and weakened kidneys. It stirs up the torpid liver to throw off the germs of fever and ague. It is a certain preventive of cholera and Bright's disease of the kidneys. With kidneys reinforced by The Dufford's Black-Draught thousands of persons have dwelt immune in the midst of yellow fever. Many families live in perfect health and have no other doctor than The Dufford's Black-Draught. It is always on hand for use in an emergency and saves many expensive calls of a doctor.

Mullins, S. C., March 10, 1901. I have used The Dufford's Black-Draught for three years and have not had to go to a doctor since I have been taking it. It is the best medicine for me that is on the market for liver and kidney troubles and dyspepsia and other complaints. Rev. A. G. LEWIS.

Sick Headache?

Food doesn't digest well? Appetite poor? Bowels constipated? Tongue coated? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills; they cure dyspepsia, biliousness.

25c. All druggists.

Want your mouthache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the hair.

80 CTS. OF DRUGGISTS, OR R. P. HALL & CO., NEWBURY, N. H.

PATENTS

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FITNESS THE ONLY STANDARD

Dr. Richard Dewey Argues that the Helpless Charges of the State Demand It.

Perhaps the most noted and capable man who ever served the state of Illinois in its charitable institutions is Dr. Richard Dewey, who for fourteen years was at the head of the great Kankakee asylum. He is now at the head of the Wauwatosa asylum, a private institution of high character. He replies to a letter asking for his views on the merit system in the state institutions of Illinois as follows:

To the Illinois Civil Service Association.

Gentlemen: In response to the request of your association for an expression of opinion on the need of the merit system and of civil service reform in Illinois, I have the honor to submit the following considerations:

In the years during which a policy of personal and political self-seeking has had sway over the public institutions of Illinois and the supposed servants of the people have been serving their own ends rather than the public good, an influence has been gathering force which makes for righteousness.

The unfaithful stewards have been placed in power by the people and it is the people who are primarily responsible for unworthy men or measures and who must correct the evil, but before they can do so they must see what the evil is and the object lessons which are brought to their attention by abuses in the civil administration will open their eyes to the mischief of partisan control in institutions which are established to render service to the entire community rather than to any individual or party.

The alleged servants of the people have been "doing evil that good may come." The good to come was not the good dreamed of in their philosophy and the evil they feared (the loss of power and pelf) will doubtless overtake them, but in the end will prove a blessing in disguise.

When any of the various boards of state commissioners and trustees, and the superintendents created by them, prostitute their positions to personal ends or partisan advantage, instead of with a single eye seeking the good of the commonwealth and that of their charges (helpless unfortunates for the most part) they do not knowingly say, like Lucifer, "Evil, be thou my good." They are in a state of evil enchantment like the pagan Ephesians of old, who, shouting "Great is Diana," really believed their false goddess upheld the order of the universe. They fancied "their craft was in danger" and that the cry for "reform" was only a madness and folly which, having turned the world upside down, was "come hither also," but the power they were seeking to crush to earth—this offensive notion of "reform"—proved to be invincible truth which, as we know, is right, though temporarily vanquished, to rise up again and again, greater and greater in might, and which, we surely trust, will eventually triumph in the state of Illinois and expel from the precincts of power the traffic in votes and overturn the tables of those who handle assessments. The good that has come from flagrant excesses of extortion and political greed has been the working out before our eyes of the evil consequences of such a policy. Every case of drunkenness and debauchery, of abuse and neglect, of extortion from the earnings of the servants of the state, shows to the people the havoc resulting from ignoring the prime object of each institution of the state—honest and efficient service—and shows that where place is given for any consideration whatever except merit, evil will result, no matter how good the motives of those responsible or how blind they are to the mischief they are doing.

The wards of the state, the deaf, the blind, the insane, the feeble-minded and the orphan, can of themselves do nothing to repel injustice and neglect. Their only hope is in the efficiency and humanity of their caretakers. They are on the "under" side, but the sympathy of the whole people is with them—a wrong done them touches the people in a tender spot. The people are prone to "make the case their own," and they need only to see where the wrong is to correct it. Hence our misguided political bosses, in illustrating to the minds and hearts of the public the evils of incompetence and vice in charge of weakness and innocence, are doing an unwitting service. If a state commissioner or trustee is selected by the governor not because he is a high-minded, able and public-spirited man, but because he is a good political manipulator or the creature of a "boss," as surely as night follows day disgrace to all concerned must sooner or later result from such malfeasance. If a superintendent is chosen because of political achievement instead of character, ability and skill, an attendant for working at the polls instead of honesty and faithfulness; a woman for her wiles instead of merit and ability; if an advisory officer assumes executive functions and dictates appointments or seeks to pronounce upon qualifications of men and women of whose duties he knows nothing, or to place unworthy ones in power, there is no escape from the consequences, legitimate or illegitimate, of such misconduct—they come to the surface in scandal and shame.

If an oath of office were prescribed for the administrative officers in the service of the state, and if the oath included a declaration something as follows: "I solemnly swear that in filling all positions in my jurisdiction I will consider solely the fitness for the position of each and every appointee, and neither personal nor political motives shall influence my action; furthermore, I promise to make

no changes or dismissals except for the good of the service and proved unfitness." If every officer should take and live up to such an oath, then an ideal state of efficiency might be attained. The above may seem to embrace a series of large "ifs," but the people need only to see the working of good and evil conditions to choose the better part. Human nature is weak and selfish; it is also good and generous and strong for the right when enlightened by the truth. It may not be practicable to exact such an oath of office, but a law establishing the merit system and opening the service of the state to all on equal terms of fitness is greatly to be desired in Illinois, if its institutions are to be placed on a plane of efficiency commensurate with the intelligence and worth of the people.

Illinois, instead of leading the procession of states, is scarcely abreast of the times; in the administration of its state institutions, comparison with New York, with Massachusetts, with Michigan, would be odious to ourselves. This is not the fault of any individual.

In the warfare of parties the institutions of the state, (and particularly the charitable institutions), should be protected by a flag of truce. The red cross of the non-combatant should shield those who have chosen unselfish labor for humanity as their calling and leave them undisturbed in their work—a work demanding zeal and benevolence and all good qualities of head and heart—qualities rarely, indeed, to be found among political "heelers and henchmen" or any who make "practical politics" as at present understood their vocation. Respectfully yours,

RICHARD DEWEY.

There has not been discovered, so far as we know, a perfect technical plan for administering state institutions. Almost any of the plans now supported by professional opinion will work fairly in the hands of honest, capable people who have no other object in view, and every system breaks down under political control.

Indiana was started years ago by gross scandals in its charitable institutions into a sense of responsibility for its public wards which resulted in the creation of a state board of charities. This sense of public responsibility has persisted and has been expressed by such high-minded officials as the lamented Governor Mount, so that the institutions are undoubtedly well managed at present. Missouri has a state board of charities which on the other hand has been absolutely unable to stem the political stream that has swept its institutions into a whirlpool of mismanagement. New York with its merit law for appointments has had for more than twelve years a paid lunacy commission in control of its hospitals for the insane with an admirable record for efficiency and wisdom, and a much older unpaid board of charities, of distinguished ability, supervising the other institutions. Minnesota created a state board of control, superseding a state board of charities, two years ago. Its first report makes a most satisfactory showing as to economy and efficiency, but there is a strong feeling in the state that the supervising board of charities should be re-established to oversee the operations of this administrative board with its absolute centralized powers, unmodified by any law to secure non-political appointments. Wisconsin and Iowa each have a centralized board of control, which is in the hands of excellent men, and works well, but there is no merit law to protect the appointments, should these states undergo such political stress as Kansas and Illinois have experienced.

Kansas, whose charities are under local trustees and a state board of charities, has suffered in the last ten years much as Illinois has, and we are told that a merit law is to be urged this winter by the Kansas state board of charities.

A general state merit law may be urged properly on the basis of the experience of the state charities, first because these are great business enterprises, and if they suffer under political control, other business must suffer, and second, because it will be most difficult to get the public charities above the reach of political greed, since they are the most valuable prelude to the state affords. It will only be possible to redeem them by a public interest, strong enough to assert itself—not in some piecemeal measure, but in a sweeping merit law which carries the remedy as far as the evil has gone. Only when such a law is assured should we undertake to determine methods of managing institutions which must depend for value upon the righteousness of this fundamental rule.

Scotch Lunacy Commission.

How little the question of salary or even of scope of function has to do with an effective board may be well judged by the instance of the Scotch lunacy commission which has long had the general reputation of being the most effective and valuable body of its sort in existence. Three members are salaried and two are not. Their duties are chiefly investigatory and advisory, and they have little administrative authority, but they are secure so long as they do their work satisfactorily, and are retired for age only. Even allowing that political or family interest may play some part in an original appointment, that is the end. Thereafter they are free to do their work and, what is quite as important, to compel their subordinates to do theirs, and neither they nor the body of substitutes, which makes the whole list of insane hospitals in Scotland, know when the government changes.

MANAGEMENT OF INSTITUTIONS

Varying Systems of State Administration—Perfect Technical Plan Not Discovered.

Sunny Bank Farm

FLOYD LIVINGSTON

CHAPTER II.—(Continued.)

Not long after breakfast was over, Anna commenced dressing Lizzie and Carrie, and as she had herself to be ready before the arrival of the train which was to bring my uncle and aunt, it is not surprising that she hurried rather faster than was wholly agreeable to the little girl, who could see no good cause for such haste, even if, as Herbert Langley—my aunt's son, and a youth of seventeen—was to accompany her. I, however, who was older, read things differently; and when Anna pulled Lizzie's curly hair and washed Carrie's nose up instead of down, until they both cried, and when she herself stood before the glass a whole half hour, arranging, just in front of her ears, two "spit curls," sometimes called "beau catchers," I shrugged my shoulders, wondering if she thought a city boy would care for her.

The morning train from Boston was due about ten o'clock, and as Sunny Bank did not then boast a daily omnibus, it was necessary that some one should be at the depot in order to meet our expected guests. At nine o'clock father and old Sorrel started for the depot, which was distant about two and a half miles. Long and wearisome to our children was that waiting for their return—for stiff and prim as starved white aprons and best gowns could make us, we sat in a row like so many automata, scarcely daring to move, lest we should displace some article of dress. In the best chamber—the room which Aunt Charlotte was to occupy—a cheerful wood fire was burning, and at least a dozen times did grandma go up there to see if all were right—now smoothing the clean linen pillow case, now moving the large easy chair a little more to the center of the room, and again wiping from the mirror some imaginary specks of dust.

As she was coming down the twelfth time, the sound of sleigh bells took us all to the window, where, instead of the costly furs and rich velvet wrappings of Aunt Charlotte, we saw the coarse plaid shawl and dark checked coat of Aunt Betsey, while at her side was the shaggy overcoat and seakink cap of her better half, Uncle Jason. This worthy couple, good enough in their way, lived in Union, about nine miles from Sunny Bank, where, for the last ten years, they had been in the habit of spending Thanksgiving without ever seeming to think it possible for them to return the compliment. Although we had never seen Aunt Charlotte, we knew full well that there was nothing in common between her and Aunt Betsey, and after a long consultation it had been decided not to invite the latter, who, as it proved, did not deem an invitation necessary.

Uncle Jason was my father's half-brother, and the step-son of grandma, who, the moment she saw them, exclaimed: "What sent them here?" Before any of us could reply, the door burst open, and the loud, boisterous laugh of Uncle Jason greeted our ears, intermingled with the squeaky tones of Aunt Betsey, who, addressing my mother, said, "How d'ye dawd, Panny? You pretty well? I s'pose you're lookin' for us, though you didn't send us no invite? Jason kinder held off about comin'; but I telled him 'twas enough siller to eat dinner here than to cook it to him."

With as good a grace as she could possibly assume, my mother returned her greeting, and then, taking her into her own bedroom, asked her to remove her bonnet, at the same time telling her she was expecting Uncle Joseph and Aunt Charlotte from Boston.

"Now, you don't say it," exclaimed Aunt Betsey. "Now, dew tell if that puckerin' thing is a-comin'! How nipped up we shall have to be! I'm so glad I wore this gown!" she continued, looking complacently at her blue and white plaid skirt, of which was very short and scanty, besides being trimmed at the bottom with two narrow ruffles.

With her other peculiarities Aunt Betsey united that of jealousy, and after getting herself warm, and looking round, as was her custom, she commenced with, "Now, if I won't give up! A fire in the parlor chamber! I s'pose Charlotte's too good to pull off her things in the bedroom, as I do. Want, it's the luck of some to be born with a silver spoon in their mouth."

Grandma, who was the only person present except myself, made no answer, and after a moment Aunt Betsey continued: "Now I think on't, Miss Lee"—she never addressed her as "mother," for, from the first, a mutual dislike had existed between them—"now I think on't, Miss Lee, mebbe Panny meant to slight me."

"Panny never slighted anybody," was grandma's reply, while her polished knitting needles rattled with a vengeance.

"Waal, I guess she thought Jo's wife and I wouldn't hitch horses exactly, but the land knows that I don't care the snap of my finger for her. I'm as good as anybody, if I don't keep a hired maid and have a carpet on every floor."

Here she was interrupted by the sound of horses' feet, and rising up, grandma said, "I guess they've come. Will you go and meet them?"

"Not I; I'm the last one to creep, I can tell you," was Aunt Betsey's reply, while grandma and I quitted the room, leaving her sitting bolt upright, with her feet on the fender and her lips pursed up, as they always were when she was indignant.

When it came my turn, my small black eyes peered long and earnestly at the faintest, densest smile imaginable curled the corners of her mouth. I knew that either my cap or my face had provoked that smile, and with tears in my eyes I was turning away, when Herbert Langley caught me in his long arms, exclaiming, "And so this is Rosa, the poetess; I mean to call you little 'Crop-head'—may 17?"

He referred, I suppose, to a letter which I had once written in rhyme to my uncle Joseph, but before I could frame any reply, his mother said, scornfully, "Don't be flattered, child; Herbert calls everything poetry that rhymes. He'll learn to discriminate better as he grows older," and with a stately sweep she left the room, saying, as she reached the rather steep and narrow staircase, "Dear me! How funny! It's like mounting a ladder!"

What she was making her toilet for I had no opportunity of learning, something of Herbert, who, whether he were so or not, seemed much pleased with everything around him. Occasionally, however, I doubted his sincerity, for when Aunt Betsey was presented to him, he appeared quite as much delighted with her as with anything else, drawing his chair closely to her side, and asking her numberless questions about the best modes of making cheese and raising to sea if all were right—now smoothing the clean linen pillow case, now moving the large easy chair a little more to the center of the room, and again wiping from the mirror some imaginary specks of dust.

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Uncle Joseph, Aunt Charlotte, Herbert Langley, and my mother, came; and as the latter leaped upon the ground and I caught a sight of his tall, slender figure, I involuntarily exclaimed, "Long-legs," a cognomen which he ever after retained in our family. "I shall like him," was my mental comment as I turned from him toward the bundle of clothes which Uncle Joseph lifted from the sleigh and deposited upon the steps, and which we supposed to be our dreaded aunt's.

"This is perfectly horrible," was the first words, which issued from under the folds of her veil; but to what she referred I never knew.

We all knew and loved Uncle Joseph, and for his sake my mother conquered whatever prejudice she felt toward his wife, who returned her cordial welcome with the extreme end of her forefinger, saying, when asked to sit down, "I'll go

on Aunt Betsey, to whom he had taken only a cursory glance at her husband, said: "How could you suffer it?" asking at the same time if there was a hotel on the road. Being told that there was one at Union and another half way between that and Sunny Bank, she seemed more disturbed than ever, calling little or no breakfast, and announcing her intention of staying over that day; or, at all events, until Herbert returned. Seating herself at the window, she watched and waited, while the hours crept on and the clock in grandma's room struck four ere the head of "old Sorrel" was visible far down the road. Then with an eagerness wholly incomprehensible to me, she started up, straining her eyes anxiously in the direction of the fast-approaching cutter. As it came nearer we all observed something rather singular in the position of Herbert, who seemed lying almost across Anna's lap, while she was driving!

"Meditate! Heavens! it's as if I feared!" was Aunt Charlotte's exclamation, as she sank upon the lounge, moaning bitterly, and covering her face with the cushion.

Lifting him up, my father and uncle laid him upon the settee in the sitting room, just where little Jamie had been and, and my mother, as she looked upon the senseless inanimate resting where once had lain the beautiful, inanimate form of her youngest born, thought how far less bitter was her cup of sorrow than was that of the half-fainting woman, who would rather, far rather, her boy had died with the dew of babyhood upon his brow than to have seen him thus debased and fallen.

The story was soon told, my uncle supplying all points which Anna could not remember. As it was in life, Herbert had acquired a love for the wine and porter which daily graced his mother's dinner table. As he grew older his taste increased for something stronger, until now nothing save brandy could satisfy the cravings of his appetite. More than once had he been brought home in a state of entire unconsciousness—it usually taking but one glass to render him perfectly foolish, while a second was generally sure to finish the work. These fits were always followed by resolutions of amendment, and it was now so long since he had drunk that his mother began to have strong hopes of his reform; but these, alas! were now dashed to the ground.

Unfortunately, Uncle Jason had offered the young man a glass of elder, which immediately awoke in its full vigor his old love for ardent spirits. Just across the road, creaking in the November wind, hung the sign of the "Golden Fleece," in that direction, soon after dinner, Herbert bent his steps, taking down at one time a tumbler two thirds full of raw brandy. This made him very talkative and very affectionate, inasmuch that he kissed Aunt Betsey, who, as soon as she could, started him for home. When the half-way house—called, in opposition to its neighbor, "Silver Skin"—was reached, Herbert insisted upon stopping and taking another glass, which ere long rendered him so helpless that Anna was obliged to take charge of her husband, while her companion fell asleep, leaning his head upon her shoulder and gradually sinking lower and lower until he rested in her lap.

All that night he remained in the sitting room. When fully restored to consciousness he seemed heartily ashamed of himself, crying like a girl, and winding his arms around his mother's neck so affectionately that I did not blame her when she forgave him and wiped away her tears.

She might not have had much faith in his sincerity could she have heard his conversation with Anna, whom he implored to withdraw from the family to the recess of a distant window. Along with her, his manner changed, and with flashing eyes he charged it to his mother, who, he said, first taught him to love it by allowing him, when a little boy, to drink the bottom of the wine glasses after dinner.

"And if I fill a drunkard's grave," said he, "it will be to blame; but," he added, as he saw Anna involuntarily shudder, "it shall not be. I can reform. I will reform, and you must help me do it."

Anna looked wonderingly at him, while he continued, taking her hand and removing from it a plain gold ring, which grandma had given her on her fifteenth birthday. "You must let me wear this as a talisman to protect me from evil. Whenever I am tempted I shall look at it and be saved."

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TO RAISE BLOCKADE.

ALLIES TO END AGGRESSIVE ACTION IN VENEZUELA.

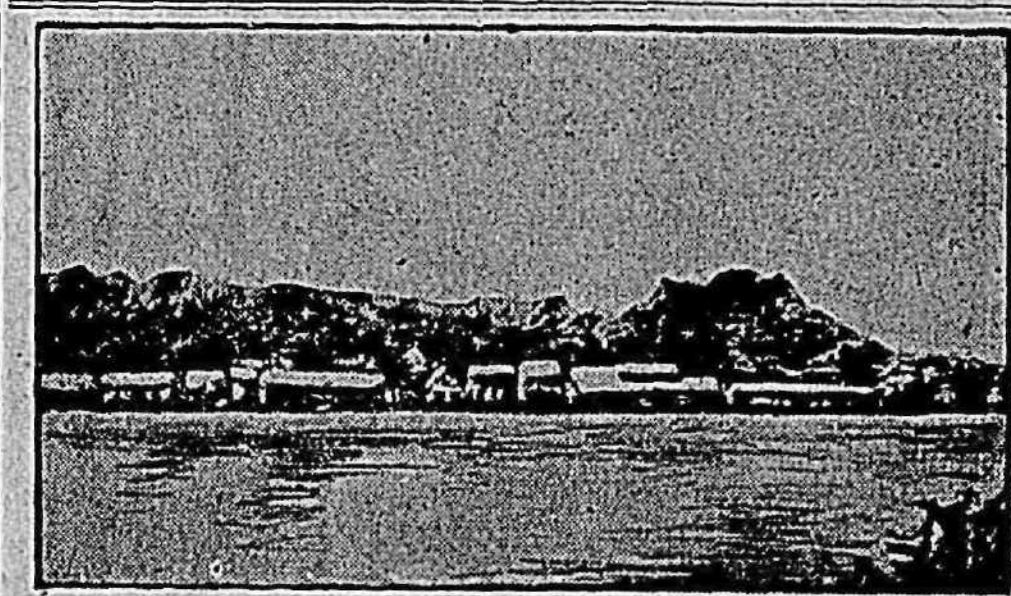
Germany Makes Friendly Avowal to This Country, Disclaiming Any Intention of Oppressing the South American Continent.

Written declarations regarding raising the blockade of the Venezuelan ports have been exchanged between Minister Bowen and the representatives of Great Britain, Germany and Italy.

In their declarations the representatives of the European powers promised to consent to the immediate raising of the blockade as soon as an agreement is concluded between them and Mr. Bowen embodying the conditions laid down by the powers. These conditions chiefly relate to the guarantees to be furnished by Venezuela, which has offered a portion of the customs revenue of La Guayra and Porto Cabello.

Germany Offers Explanation. The German government has voluntarily offered the United States an explanation of the bombardment of San Carlos fort, and has disavowed any intention to pursue or oppress Venezuela or to do anything not warranted by good faith or by the laws of nations.

This welcome explanation and disavowal came Sunday, when Count Quadt, the German charge d'affaires, called upon Secretary Hays, and presented a cablegram from his government containing



Fort San Carlos from the river front, Maracaibo.

a detailed narrative of the bombardment and a justification of it from the German point of view.

The United States had not asked for this explanation. It had entered no protest against the bombardment, either at Berlin or London. Though greatly displeased the American government concluded to await developments. Its patience is now rewarded by a voluntary explanation on the part of the German government, and the fact that Germany thought it wise to offer an explanation unasked is deemed of great and pacific significance.

Incidentally the United States government has learned beyond doubt that Germany has no intention and has had no intention of taking any action in South America that would bring on a test of the Monroe doctrine. It is not denied that for several days there has been much anxiety in official circles in Washington, and this anxiety has been shared by the highest and best-informed members of the government. But assurances have been conveyed which put at rest all such fears, in so far as words can quiet them.

It is claimed by the German government that Port San Carlos fired the first shot, while the Venezuelan officials aver that the German gunboat Panther was the aggressor.

The United States legation has been conducting an investigation in Maracaibo for six days, but the point has not yet been elucidated. A reliable person says: "The foreign element, who are in close touch with the civil authorities, know that Port San Carlos had received orders from Caracas that in case the Panther attempted to cross the bar and pass before the fortress the latter was to fire on the German vessel, first with powder to call attention."

"When on Jan. 15 the Panther entered the narrow channel inside the bar, four miles from the fortress, heading for the interior of the lake, the fortress fired a round of blank shot. Then, seeing after the third blank shot, that the intention of the Panther was to pass up the channel and force a passage past the fortress to gain Lake Maracaibo and capture the Venezuelan gunboat Miranda, the fort-



SCENE OF GERMAN NAVAL OPERATIONS ON VENEZUELAN COAST.

ress fired with shell, and instantly the Panther, at 1,300 yards range, answered with twelve guns, followed by hundreds of shots.

"It is reported also that the Panther carried a red flag as the signal, but as the fortress possessed no signal code and could not interpret the red flag as a peace symbol, while being the color of a pirate's Jolly Roger, it regarded the action of the Panther as a premeditated aggression."

A foreign office representative in Berlin said: "The Panther's action, the official report shows, was strictly within the limits of international law. She was proceeding past the fort to enter the harbor of Maracaibo in order to prevent the importation of contraband articles from Colombia, and in doing so was fired upon. The Panther, of course, answered the fire, as she was entitled to do. The attack was made by us, but by the Venezuelan fort. No one quite able to see why a neutral should express disapproval of our vessels leveled the fort to enforce the blockade."

TELLER ELECTED IN COLORADO.

Wolcott Withdraws from the Contest and Issues a Statement.

After a series of turbulent incidents, at times approaching riot and personal violence, Senator Henry M. Teller was re-elected United States Senator by the Democratic members of the Senate and House. President Adams, who presided, declared Mr. Teller duly elected.

Ex-Senator Wolcott gave out a statement later declaring his withdrawal from the contest. He urged the people to accept the situation as it stands and recognize Teller as Senator.



SENATOR HENRY M. TELLER.

The announcement was made in a signed statement in which Mr. Wolcott charges certain Republican leaders associated with the anti-Wolcott forces in

the Republican ranks with treachery, deliberate and continuous, although he disposes of others of the anti-Wolcott crowd by characterizing them as "dupes" of the main conspirators.

DAY FOR SUPREME BENCH.

Position Tendered by President Roosevelt Has Been Accepted.

Judge W. R. Day, of Canton, Ohio, has accepted a tender of appointment as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Judge Day said in answer to a query as to his appointment: "I received the tender from President Roosevelt Saturday. I mailed my acceptance at once."

Judge Day was born at Ravenna, Ohio, near the old home of Garfield. He was educated at the University of Michigan, being graduated therefrom in 1872 and entering the practice of law during the same year. Fourteen years later he was elected judge of the Common Pleas Court. The next honor which came to him was the appointment to the bench of the United States District Court for the northern district of Ohio.

In view of the impending physical collapse of John Sherman, President McKinley selected Judge Day at First Assistant Secretary of State after his election to the presidency.

After Mr. Sherman's resignation Judge Day was made Secretary of State, which office he resigned to take a seat upon the commission which was sent to Paris to negotiate a treaty of peace with Spain. After the conclusion of this duty he accepted an appointment to the United States District Court. It is from this position that he is elevated to the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States.

All Around the Globe.

Union plumbers, St. Louis, get \$5 a day.

Boat capsized near Viscaya, Spain, and ten persons drowned.

Packet Columbia burned near Pittsburgh, Pa. Loss \$50,000.

Little child of Peter Eckelson, Deadwood, S. D., burned to death. Children

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

New York

"Fuel shortage is still the one seriously disturbing element in the industrial situation. Transportation facilities have been diverted from other merchandise, to the disadvantage of shippers, yet iron furnaces are unable to secure sufficient supplies of coke, and many other manufacturing plants are closed because of inadequate coal deliveries. Mines are more fully operated, but there is no prospect of normal conditions until spring." The foregoing is from the Weekly Trade Review of B. G. Dunn & Co. It continues:

Extremely low temperature during the last week stimulated distribution of heavy clothing and other seasonable goods. Retail trade was accelerated by the customary clearance sales, especially in dry goods and kindred branches. Traveling men are sending in large orders for spring goods, the volume of advance business surpassing the customary amount for this time of year. Quiet conditions in the iron and steel markets do not mean dullness or diminishing consumption, but merely the overold condition of furnaces and mills, together with great uncertainty about keeping plants active on a day to day supply of fuel. Inquiries are numerous, especially in structural lines, but makers are not ready to accept bids until the future appears more definite.

New plans constantly come forward for large office buildings, notably at the West, which means vigorous consumption of structural steel, and the demands from car builders are phenomenal. Practically the entire capacity of the leading plants is already booked for six months, and at many concerns the last half of the year will bring no idleness unless orders are canceled.

Eastern manufacturers of footwear are fully employed on spring shoes, but new orders are light for later delivery, although western jobbers purchase freely of fall samples. Quiet conditions in leather have been succeeded by an increased demand for hemlock sole and standard upper, shoe manufacturers placing liberal orders. Last week's slight recovery in the hide market was not sustained. Dry goods trading has increased in volume, buyers arriving in greater numbers, and the prospect favors still more activity in the latter half of the month. There is little disposition to anticipate wants in the cotton goods division, but immediate needs have evidently grown more pressing. In the woolen goods division the opening of place dyes was made at an advance, but not as much as some sellers anticipated.

Only moderate fluctuations have occurred in the great staples, with the tendency upward and a conspicuously firm tone in evidence. Higher prices have been charged for refined sugar, and raw grades are firm, but weakness is the feature in coffee, owing to excessive supplies at all points.

Failures for the week numbered 267 in the United States, against 334 last year, and 38 in Canada, compared with 40 a year ago.

Bradstreet's weekly report on grain says: Wheat exports since July aggregate 140,040,800 bushels, against 168,001,730 last season and 107,210,948 in 1900.

Corn exports aggregate 2,964,012 bushels, against 2,850,980 last year, 298,003 a year ago and 5,184,650 in 1901. For the fiscal year exports are 15,078,018 bushels, against 21,255,447 last season and 108,935,405 in 1901.

Chicago

The wheat market showed great strength and made a material advance during the week. Conditions favored strength and the advance appears warranted. There were reports of good sales at the seaboard and eastern ports of wheat and flour to go out later to Europe. Here in America, and more especially in the Northwest, sentiment has favored higher prices for some time. But the foreign markets, Liverpool especially, would not follow the advances on this side. With a good crop in sight in Argentina wheat importers in Liverpool are slow to anticipate their wants, and naturally hold off as long as possible. During the week there was evidence that there was wheat needed abroad for immediate use. At present it looks as if there would be demand from Liverpool for good American wheat in any event, while if it should develop that the Argentina crop is not so large or the quality not so good as has been figured upon, the demand for American wheat would be great.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, shipping grades, \$4.25 to \$6.05; sheep, fat to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 77c to 78c; corn, No. 2, 45c to 46c; oats, No. 2, 32c to 34c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 50c; hay, timothy, \$8.50 to \$13.00; prairie, \$8.00 to \$12.50; butter, choice creamery, 24c to 26c; eggs, fresh, 22c to 23c; potatoes, 40c to 48c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, choice light, \$4.00 to \$6.00; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 76c to 78c; corn, No. 2 white, 43c to 44c; oats, No. 2 white, 34c to 35c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.50 to \$6.50; sheep, fat to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 73c to 75c; corn, No. 2, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2, 35c to 38c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 50c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.75; sheep, \$3.50 to \$4.20; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 80c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 40c to 47c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 37c to 38c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 57c.

St. Paul—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 85c; corn, No. 3 yellow, 47c to 48c; oats, No. 8 white, 36c to 38c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 63c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 70c to 81c; corn, No. 8, 45c to 46c; oats, No. 2 white, 34c to 35c; rye, No. 1, 50c to 51c; barley, No. 2, 44c to 55c; pork, mess, \$10.00.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 77c to 79c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 45c to 46c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 35c to 40c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 51c; clover seed, prime, \$7.20.

BANK OF ANTIOCH

EDWARD BROOK
BANKER

Buy and Sell Exchange, and do a General
Banking Business.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

Antioch Station: 55 Miles North of Chicago

THE CARP—Antioch Station.

going north
Lv. Chicago, No. 5, Daily ex. Sunday, 8:30 P.M.
4:30 P.M.—No. 12, Daily

going south
Lv. Antioch, No. 11, Daily
1:17 A.M.—No. 6, Daily ex. Sunday, 1:35 P.M.
4:20 P.M.—No. 2, Daily ex. Sunday, 4:35 P.M.
9:20 P.M.—No. 3, Daily ex. Sunday, 9:35 P.M.
W. F. HENDERSON, Agent, Antioch.



LOTUS CAMP No. 67 M. W. A. Antioch, Ill. is a beautiful place for a vacation. It is situated on the banks of the Fox River, and is a most desirable place for a vacation. It is a most desirable place for a vacation. It is a most desirable place for a vacation.

SECOIR LODGE, No. 67 M. W. A. Antioch, Ill. is a beautiful place for a vacation. It is situated on the banks of the Fox River, and is a most desirable place for a vacation. It is a most desirable place for a vacation. It is a most desirable place for a vacation.

J. W. DUNSTON, No. 67 M. W. A. Antioch, Ill. is a beautiful place for a vacation. It is situated on the banks of the Fox River, and is a most desirable place for a vacation. It is a most desirable place for a vacation. It is a most desirable place for a vacation.

Flower Her Only Ornament.

While the Japanese woman has received a meed of pity for her restricted life, one of her woes has not been taken into consideration. She has practically no jewelry. Nearly every Oriental woman is loaded with gold and silver ornaments, enamels and precious stones. The Japanese depends on the flower in her hair to set off her beauty. Her tobacco case or her pipe case may, it is true, be a marvel of the jeweler's art, and she may have buttons, but these buttons are not the pretty trifles the American woman uses, but instead, carved ivory objects, three or four inches long, or made from strangely shaped roots and made into similitude of a human figure. They are interesting, but distinguished by not pretty.

Saved That Inflection.

"I'm so grateful to Mr. Chumpleigh for sending me his photograph."

"Why, I thought you hated him?"

"Yes, but just think, he might have brought it."

The crown head of every nation.

The rich men, poor men and misers.

All join in paying tribute to

DeWitt's Little Early Risers.

H. Williams, San Antonio, Tex., writes:

"Little Early Risers Pills are the best I ever used in my family. I unhesitatingly recommend them to everybody. They cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache, torpid liver, jaundice, malaria and all other liver troubles. For sale by W. T. Hill.

Prospecting.

You Blunder—Do you mean to say you have been shopping all day and didn't buy a thing?

Mrs. Von Blumer—I haven't been shopping—I've only been reconnoitering.

Exclusiveness to Be Maintained.

Ping—Are Mrs. de Styles' entertainments very exclusive?

Pong—Well, I should say so; she has just made application to have the conversation of her guests copyrighted.

Unconsciousness From Croup.

During a sudden and terrible attack of croup my little girl was unconscious from strangulation, says A. Mr. Spafford, postmaster, Chester, Mich., and a dose of One Minute Cough Cure was administered and she was restored to consciousness in a few minutes. It relieved the swelling and inflammation, cut the mucus and shortened the attack, and she was soon completely recovered. It cures croup, colds in grip, and all throat and lung troubles. One Minute Cough Cure lingers in the throat chest and quenches the lungs to contribute pure, health-giving oxygen to the blood. For sale at Hill's Drug Store.

Had Been Thirsty.

"I think," he said regretfully, "that it reads better this way: 'You can lead a man to the bar, but you can't make him buy.'"

He was speaking from experience; his horse showed it.

Modest Girl.

"He—I haven't some one say you have a very attractive face."

She—Guess I have. At least, when I was in the country last summer it seemed to attract plenty of flies and mosquitoes."

New Century Comfort.

Millions are daily finding a world of comfort in Bucklin's Arnica Salve. It kills pain from burns, scalds, cuts, bruises, contusions, rheumatism, neuralgia, toothache, and all other pains. It is a most valuable remedy. Only 25c at W. T. Hill's Drug Store.

Claim Cheaper Production.

It is alleged by Canadians that steel structural work can be made in the Dominion 20 per cent cheaper than in the United States.

A Cough

"I have made a most thorough trial of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and am prepared to say that for all diseases of the lungs it never disappoints."

J. E. Finley, Ironton, O.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral won't cure rheumatism; we never said it would.

It won't cure dyspepsia; we never claimed it. But it will cure coughs and colds of all kinds. We first said this sixty years ago; we've been saying it ever since.

Three sizes: 25c, 50c, \$1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he says not to take it, then don't take it. We are willing. Leave it with him. We are willing.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

The High-Seat Fad.

A young lady of small stature had a dinner given in her honor. It was then found that she had not been able to touch either of her feet to the floor or her back to the chair, and the restricted circulation and prolonged discomfort had finally overcome her. An antiquarian traces the present mania for high seats to the fact that at the old French courts sets of handsome furniture were ranged along the walls for effect, but were never occupied. The chairs and sofas actually used were much lower. Furniture makers of today copy the more showy pieces and further enhance their utility by spring cushions. The dictum of a famous cabinetmaker is that in choosing chairs the knee of a person standing should come clear above the seat he intends to occupy.

One Hundred Bullans in a Box.

if the value of A. F. Fitch, Sumner, S. C., places on DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, he says: "I had the piles for 20 years. I tried many doctors and medicines, but all failed except DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It cured me. It is a combination of healing properties of which I have with me. It cures hemorrhoids, piles, and all other ailments of the rectum. It is a most valuable remedy. For sale by W. T. Hill.

Three Hours in a Submarine.

Lieut. Lawrence Spear, formerly naval constructor in the U. S. navy, recently gave an interesting description of his experience while under water during a three hours' trial of the "Adder" in Peconic bay.

Fifteen miles were traveled under water without coming to the surface once. After the first hour the trip became monotonous. There were eleven men in the boat, nearly 18 feet below the surface of the water. No noise could be heard except that of an electric motor driving the boat through the water at 7 knots. The captain stood with his head in the conning tower, steering the boat by his watch, and he might know when to turn trip around and begin the return trip of the three-mile course. Water could be seen rushing by, but nothing else could be distinguished except the small brass whistle which stands close to the rear of the tower; the rest was just a wall of green water through which the "Adder" was rushing. Objects ten feet away could not be seen. As for the air, it was as pure as any could be in a room of the same area, and much purer than that of many a card-room in which men sit, for three hours, but for ten and twelve hours with closed doors and with the air vitiated by tobacco smoke.

Cures Eczema, Itching Humors.

Especially for old chronic cases take Botanic Blood Balm. It gives a healthy blood supply to the effected parts, heals all the awful itching and burning of eczema, eruptions, suppurating, watery sores, etc. Druggists 8c. Sample free and paid by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free medical advice sent in a sealed letter. No 2-4371

HAD ALL HE COULD GET.

Shrewd New York Saloonkeeper Fools ed the Thirsty Hobo.

Police Captain Titus tell a story about Clarence O'Brien, alias "Paddy the Pig," who was recently locked up for being found in a gambling house when it was raided. In front of Paddy's place, at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-sixth street, he hung out a sign on Thanksgiving day, reading: "All the beer you can drink here for five cents."

A thirsty hobo scraped up five pennies and went in to take advantage of so munificent an opportunity to secure a cheap load.

"Nay, nay," said Paddy when the hobo passed his glass for a second helping. "Where's your nickel?"

"Don't you advertise all the beer I can drink here for five cents?" demanded the tramp.

"Yes," said Paddy, "and you've had all the beer you can drink here for five cents, and don't you forget it, ayther!"—New York Times.

Must Be in Seats Early.

By order of the Kaiser, German officers attending any of the royal theaters in Berlin must now take their seats before the overture begins.

His Half of the Stock

Where Providence Was Kind to the Colored Man.

"Come from up I moved from Minnesota to Georgia to try the old-fashioned farming, and I was able to get a more genial climate," said H. F. Fowler, now of Chicago, at the time he moved from Chicago to Atlanta.

"I went into the country and did a little farming, more as a diversion than for revenue. In fact, I came out loser in all my agricultural operations. But I had a lot of experience in the south. I also learned more in a month of the real character of the colored man and brother, after looking down there, than I would have known in a lifetime of residence in the north."

"It so happened that shortly after entering upon my rural existence I became the possessor of several letters of fine young pigs, amounting to about forty all told. I didn't want to worry of raising them, and I wasn't an expert in swineology anyway. This led me to make an offer to an old colored man, a tenant of mine, that if he would take the pigs and fatten them till they got to be good-sized porkers, ready for slaughter, we would make an equal division of the money."

"He jumped at the offer and gibbered 'promised to raise dem shoats (pigs) would 'weigh most' 800 pounds apiece." The days went by, and every time I questioned old Jim as to the status of the pigs he would grin and assure me they were getting splendidly fat. Finally, one day one of my other hands brought me word that Jim had killed the whole drove and sold the meat. I sent for him, and when he came before me, with sheepish air, I demanded of him an accounting for my half.

"Yes, sah, dat's right, boss; but you see dis jes' dis way—yore half of dem pigs jes' lay down and died."

—Washington Star.

Druggists Guarantee Every Bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and Will Refund the Money to Any One Who Is Not Satisfied After Using Two Thirds of the Contents.

This is the best remedy in the world for a gripe, cough, cold, croup and whooping cough and is pleasant and safe to take. It prevents any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia. For sale by all druggists.

A Memento.

"Higgins is a vain man."

"That he is. Why, he has got so proud that he has X-ray photographs of himself taken every time he eats a porthouse steak."

A Scientific Discovery.

Kodol does for the stomach, which it is unable to do for itself, even when but slightly disordered, or overloaded. Kodol supplies the natural juices of digestion and does the work of the stomach, relieving the nervous tension, while the inflamed mucus of that organ are allowed to rest and heal. Kodol digests what you eat and enables the stomach and digestive organs to transform all food into rich, red blood.

Real Cause.

"To what," asked the enterprising reporter of the Paradise, Bazaar, "do you attribute your downfall?"

"To the fact," replied Adam, as he winked at Eve, "that the apple crop wasn't a failure this season."

Artist's Work in Demand.

There is a lady artist residing in Paris who receives \$2,500 a year from one firm of Christmas-card publishers, merely for the privilege of having first choice of all her designs.

Brain-Food Nonsense.

Another ridiculous food fad has been branded by the most competent authorities. They have dispelled the silly notion that one kind of food is needed for health, another for muscles, and still another for brains. A correct diet will not nourish a particular part of the body, but it will sustain every other part. It is never good your food may be, its nutriment is destroyed by indigestion or dyspepsia. You must be prepared for their appearance or prevent their coming by taking regular doses of Green's August Flower, the favorite medicine of the healthy millions. A dose aids digestion, stimulates the liver to healthy action, purifies the blood, and makes you feel buoyant and vigorous. You can get this reliable remedy at Hill's Drug Store. Price 25c and 75c.

Look Pleasant.

At a recent meeting of an art club, which were twenty-five members, it was impossible to find one really happy-looking woman. The lines of anxiety, the puckered brows and drooping mouth, made one member feel that she would like suddenly to flash a mirror into each face and say: "Can't you look a little more pleasant, even if you don't feel like it, just for the sake of those around you?" Think of sitting opposite a woman twice as old as you are, and seeing her perhaps three times a day, and seeing always a look of care and worry. One couldn't blame a man for getting discouraged. The same thing can be seen in cars, at lectures, and in fact everywhere, and even some young girls and children have the same worn expression. The cause can be looked for as much as a part of the present generation that we cannot part with it let us at least impress future generations with the fact that it is not only a thousand pities to spoil their freshness, with all their smiles, their lines and frowns, but a real wrong to do so. One expects to look older at 40 than at 20, yet need one look as thoughtless and old as all the old folks in the country? Good Housekeeping.

Jews in British Parliament.

There are now ten Jewish M. P.'s in the British House of Commons.

The Wisconsin Central Railway.

Offers up-to-date transportation facilities to Chicago and all points east and south, as well as to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and the great Northwest. Pullman sleepers, dining and cafe cars and modern coaches make up the equipment. Agent can give you complete information. Jas. C. Pond, Gen. Pass. Ag't, in the British House of Commons.

Irish Blood in Waterbury.

Out of a population of 60,000 in Waterbury, Conn., from 27,000 to 30,000 are Irish or of Irish descent. They predominate in municipal affairs and their societies are the strongest in the city. It is one of the few cities in the country where Gaelic is taught in night schools.

Beautiful Memorial CRAYON ENGRAVING Free to our Patrons



THE Publishers of the NEWS-RECORD, of Chicago, are able to send you a beautiful memorial crayon engraving of your own portrait, free of charge, to our patrons. The engraving is a beautiful memorial of your own portrait, and is a most valuable addition to your collection. It is a most valuable addition to your collection. It is a most valuable addition to your collection.

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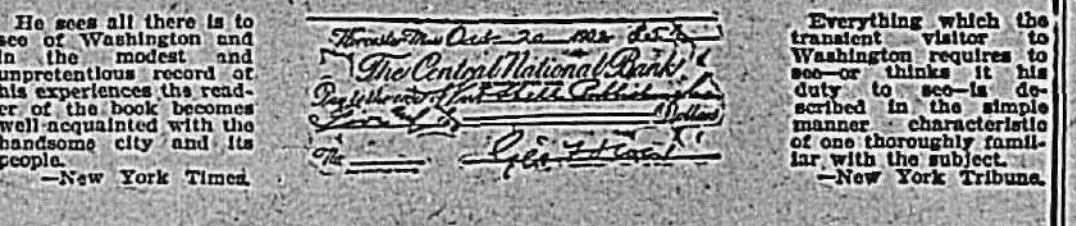
This is to certify that I am a reader of Antioch News Enclosed find 25c in stamps or silver, to cover cost of wrapping, mailing, etc., for which please send me one copy of the MEMORIAL SHEET MUSIC.

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Fill out this coupon and mail to the INTERNATIONAL ART CO., ST. CHARLES, ILL.

\$2 TO WASHINGTON AND RETURN



Senators Hoar, Hanna, Foraker, Burnham and Penrose sent their \$5.00 checks immediately upon receipt of "Around the Capital," so did Congressman Grosvenor, Olmsted, Connell, Napheon, Ruppert, Belmont, Long, Nevin, Powers, McDermott, Smith, Sibley, Lever, Sparkman, Wright and Otten, although not obligated by any order. The merits of the book speak for itself. For sale by all book dealers or sent postpaid to any part of the world on receipt of price. Cloth, \$2.00. Half Morocco, \$3.00. Full Morocco, \$5.00.

THE NUTSHELL PUB. CO., 78 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The most valuable feature of the book is its series of pictures and caricatures of men prominent in national life to-day.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

That which does not arouse enthusiasm within us with dry sayings, is often brought vividly before us all like a streak of lightning awakens our faculties, is the adept use of pen and pencil by a gifted artist, and such is the merit of the book before us, which is not only very interesting and amusing, but instructive in the highest degree.—New York Staats Zeitung.

Croup.

The peculiar cough which indicates croup is usually well known to the mothers of croupy children. No time should be lost in the treatment of it, and for this purpose no medicine has received more universal approval than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Do not waste valuable time in experimenting with untried remedies, no matter how highly they may be recommended, but give this medicine as directed and all symptoms of croup will quickly disappear. For sale by all druggists.

Hoar's Subtle Flattery.

Chauncey Depew always did have a high opinion of Senator Hoar, but his admiration was much increased a few days ago. The New Yorker was presiding in the Senate temporarily when Mr. Hoar was speaking on the trusts. In the course of his remarks the aged Massachusetts man said: "You, Mr. President, although a young man, can remember, although a young man, can every body else smiled broadly."

One of Mark Twain's "Innocents."

Bluegood Catter, the Long Island "farmer-pool," and one of the innocents who accompanied Mark Twain on his tour abroad on the ship Quaker City, has just sold his old house in which he was born in 1817 at Little Neck, L. I.

Hypnotism High Up.

The French professor of languages which accompanied the crown prince of Saxony in his recent flight from "Prussia" is described as a striking personality, with large, bright eyes. Of course, it will readily be seen where this description leads us. We are at once to infer that "aggravated hypnotic influence was at the bottom of the escape of the prince. These large, bright eyes did the business."

A Musical Typewriter.

What may be termed a musical typewriter is an instrument to be attached to a piano for the purpose of writing down in musical characters all the notes of the tunes played upon it. The new instrument is adapted for the use of composers and those who have to arrange music for bands.

The Shah and His Wives.

It is reported that the Shah of Persia has decided to dispense with the services of 1,540 of his wives and get along in future with only sixty. This will give him a chance to at least have a bowing acquaintance with most of the wives that he has left, a worthy ambition upon the part of the shah as all fair-minded men must confess.

Youths in the Senate.

Senator Foraker was discussing a nice point in the militia bill with all the courtesy of a Chesterfield. "Why we are all subject to militia duty," he exclaimed, as he looked around. "At least all of us," he added, sagely, "are under 45, as most of us surely are." The aged senatorial visages lighted with a smile of appreciation.

Usual Fate of Russian Liberals.

The well-known Russian historian, Milukov, whose liberal views have for a long time past been a source of offense to the authorities, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for his alleged connection with last winter's university troubles.

Don't Worry.

This is easier said than done, yet it may be of some help to consider the matter. If the cause is something over which you have no control it is obvious that worrying will not help the matter in the least. On the other hand, if within your control you have only to act. When you have a cold and fear an attack of pneumonia, buy a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and use it judiciously and all cause for worry as to the outcome will quickly disappear. There is no danger of pneumonia when it is used. For sale by all druggists.

Very Probably.

Congressman Knott of California was walking along a Washington street when a man dashed past him holding a bundle of money in each hand. Following came a merchant and a policeman, and the man who had been walking with the money was asked: "What did he do with the money?" The congressman answered deliberately: "He forgot like he did not have a minute to spare."